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TO

## THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE

FROM

JANUARY TO JUNE 1882.



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# SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

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## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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### RESOLUTION ON THE CANAL REVENUE REPORTS FOR 1880-81.

No. 1767IA.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—IRRIGATION—ACCOUNTS.

Calcutta, the 28th December 1881.

READ—

The Canal Revenue Reports for 1880-81, and note by Chief Engineer on the same.

THE capital expenditure during the year has amounted to Rs. 19,11,430, and the total outlay under this head has been Rs. 5,30,69,717. Of this amount Rs. 5,13,01,441 have been expended on productive public works, Rs. 8,30,621 on irrigation and navigation works chargeable to Imperial Funds, and Rs. 9,37,669 on works the cost of which has been met from Provincial resources.

The amount of interest for 1880-81, payable by the Government of Bengal to the Imperial Treasury, is Rs. 22,74,758, against Rs. 22,04,767 in the preceding year.

The following statement shows the receipts from all sources for each project, as compared with those of the two previous years—

	Receipts, 1880-81.	Receipts, 1879-80.	Receipts, 1878-79.
<i>Orissa Project.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	1,78,047	57,747	1,16,416
Navigation	71,402	98,075	57,042
Miscellaneous	20,325	13,696	8,546
Total	2,69,774	169,518	1,82,004
<i>Midnapore Canal.</i>			
Water-rates	1,12,960	30,140	85,011
Navigation	93,099	105,518	77,340
Miscellaneous	10,407	11,567	8,356
Total	2,16,466	147,225	1,70,710
<i>Hidgellie Canal.</i>			
Navigation	53,338	4,918	59,723
Miscellaneous	1,149	863	1,070
Total	54,487	5,781	60,793
<i>Sone Project.</i>			
Water-rates	3,78,266	4,716	3,73,312
Navigation	61,145	859	29,332
Miscellaneous	39,233	013	34,982
Total	4,78,644	5,588	4,37,626
GRAND TOTAL	10,19,371	10,112	8,51,133

The outstanding balances on account of water-rates are—

Orissa	Rs.
Midnapore	586
Sone	974
Total	4,261
	6,821

The falling off in collections and heavy outstanding years are due to the low prices of produce which were current during the first four months of the year. On this subject the following quotation from the Chief Engineer's note shows how serious has been the depreciation in the value of the crops produced by the aid of irrigation:—

MEMO.

Price of common rice at Cuttack.

	Quantity per rupee.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.
	S. c.	S. c.
April	17 1	17 12
May	16 6	14 7
June	14 7	18 0
July	14 7	16 6
August	13 12	16 1
September	13 12	21 0
October	15 2	20 5
November	15 12	20 5
Total	120 11	134 4
Average for 8 months	15 1	16 12
December	16 6	26 4
January	17 1	26 4
February	18 6	30 11
March	18 6	26 0
Total	70 3	109 7
Average for 4 months	17 9	27 6
Average for 12 months	15 14	20 5

"The low prices prevailing during the year are reported to have caused difficulties in promptly collecting water-rates. From the returns in the *Calcutta Gazette* from which the table marginally noted has been compiled, it appears that the price of rice for the first eight months of the year, from April to November, averaged, for common rice 16½ seers per rupee, whilst from December to March, during which period the crop from the process of which the water-rates have to be defrayed is reaped and sold, the price averaged 27½ seers per rupee. In the corresponding period of the previous year the prices were 15½ and 17½ seers respectively, per rupee. In fact, during the latter part of the year under review the price of rice fell to nearly the average price for the seven years 1861 to 1874, which was 29 seers per rupee."



These remarks refer to Orissa, but the prices of grain both in Midnapore and Behar were similarly affected. The serious difficulties in collections caused by a fall of 50 per cent. in the value of produce must be admitted; the effect on the year's realizations has been all the greater, inasmuch as the high prices of the previous year have prevailed since 1868.

In Shahabad, from which the major part of the irrigation revenue of the Sone canals is derived, the heavy balance is partly due to the inefficiency of the establishment employed. The Commissioner of the Patna Division in February last made considerable alterations in the system pursued, and placed an experienced Deputy Collector under the supervision of the Collector of the district in direct charge of the collection department. Considerable improvement has already resulted, which, owing to the close of the financial year being at hand when these changes were made, is not very perceptible in the accounts of the year. In the first five months of the present year the realizations from the Sone canals have, however, been Rs. 2,73,344, against Rs. 1,85,420 in the same months of that preceding. The Lieutenant-Governor confidently expects the Collector of Shahabad will maintain and extend the improvement thus initiated.

The working expenses amounted to Rs. 9,93,446 against Rs. 9,20,498 in 1879-80. The increase is due to heavy silt clearances in Midnapore and the Sone canals. In Orissa there has been a considerable saving compared with the previous year.

The areas assessed for water-rates, compared with those of previous years, are as follows:—

			1880-81. Acres.	1879-80. Acres.	1878-79. Acres.
ORISSA	Khurrif	...	112,171	105,186	105,500
	Rubbi	...	4,877	3,616	5,517
	Perennial	...	173	236	233
	Total	...	117,221	109,038	111,250
MIDNAPORE	Khurrif	...	103,862	100,054	58,607
	Rubbi	...	...	124	124
	Total	...	103,862	100,178	58,731
	Khurrif	...	134,208	41,132	99,964
	Rubbi	...	50,290	62,266	77,430
	Perennial	...	23,127	27,158	19,624
	Total	...	207,625	130,556	197,018
GRAND TOTAL			428,708	339,772	366,999

The increase in the total area under irrigation is satisfactory, as the rains, except for the khurrif in Behar, were sufficiently plentiful to render artificial irrigation not absolutely necessary.

The extension of irrigation in the Balasore district is especially encouraging, as not only were the rains seasonable, but the arrangements for distributing water from the third range of the High Level Canal are, in the absence of distributaries, necessarily imperfect. Estimates for extending the distributary system and providing drainage and protective works where necessary will shortly be submitted to the Government of India for sanction by the Secretary of State.

When the works provided for in these estimates are completed, the area irrigable will be raised from 182,380 acres to 653,236 acres. The Chief Engineer thus describes the probable financial effect of the proposed extension of the distributary system, which affords the only means of putting an end to the recurring deficit which the Orissa canals impose on the province:

"It is reasonable to suppose that the area irrigated would continue to bear much the same proportion\* to the area provided with distributaries, if the canals not now furnished with distributing channels were completed in that respect. In this case the area irrigated would be nearly trebled, and the income from water-rates enhanced in the same proportion, with no material increase in the working expenses."

The balance of assessment remaining to be collected at the close of the year, as compared with the two previous years, shows a satisfactory diminution, more especially, as the low price of rice caused the water-rates to be a heavier burden than usual.

The small increase in the area irrigated in Midnapore is wholly due to revision of existing leases, the rainfall of the year having been so copious that a good crop could be secured without resorting to canal water. The most satisfactory feature in the irrigation operations of the year was that, according to both the Superintending Engineer and Deputy Superintendent, the demand for canal water for leased areas exhibited little or no diminution. The latter observes on this subject—

"The Midnapore agriculturists have thoroughly appreciated the benefits of canal irrigation, and the lessees under existing quinquennial contracts vigilantly waited for opportunities for introducing the river water to their land whenever practicable. The rain water was drained out of the fields, and the canal water was admitted to them whenever there was a cessation of rainfall, or even when it did not pour heavily. The silt which the river water carries with it is much coveted by the cultivators, and they are unanimous in opinion that it does more good than home-made manure."

This is important as showing that, even in years when the rainfall is above the average, the cultivators receive an equivalent for water-rates payable by them.

The considerable increase in khurrif irrigation in Behar was mainly due to the short rainfall in September; but the large increase in the lengths of village channels contributed in no small degree to this satisfactory result. As these channels are constructed at the expense of the landholders and cultivators, the outlay thus voluntarily incurred proves that a steady demand for canal water is becoming general. Credit is due to the local Engineers who have constructed or aligned these channels.

The falling off in rubbi irrigation is accounted for by the abundant rainfall in the latter half of October; it was, however, probably not uninfluenced by the substitution of khurrif for rubbi crops, which has been alluded to in previous revenue reports.

The Lieutenant-Governor regrets that the experience of the present year does not confirm the hopes entertained of dispensing with closures on the Sone canals. He relies on the Superintending Engineer making further efforts to prevent the ingress of silt, and on his endeavouring to increase the efficiency of the dredging plant employed.

The total revenue derived from navigation was Rs. 2,78,984, against Rs. 2,88,370 in the year preceding. These figures include the earnings of the Government transport service, which amounted to Rs. 67,387 in the year under review and Rs. 61,598 in 1879-80. Apart from the question of revenue, the service even at this early stage of its existence more than pays its expenses, while the great convenience to the people of the districts traversed is admitted on all hands. Measures for extending and improving it are under consideration.

The following statement shows the *tollage* collections for the last nine years :—

TOLL COLLECTIONS.					
	Orissa.	Midnapore.	Hidgellie.	Sone.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73	10,044	20,994	14,454	.....	45,492
1873-74	18,577	34,104	27,978	.....	80,659
1874-75	21,412	44,886	52,209	.....	1,18,507
1875-76	16,377	51,810	22,540	.....	90,727
1876-77	22,881	67,651	34,572	4,852	1,39,956
1877-78	33,884	1,06,917	60,971	26,774	2,28,506
1878-79	57,042	77,340	59,723	29,332	2,23,437
1879-80	62,389	91,861	44,918	27,604	2,26,772
1880-81	41,297	77,143	53,338	39,619	2,11,597

The falling off in the tollage receipts of the Orissa and Midnapore canals is due to the almost total stagnation in the rice trade consequent on the low prices that prevailed during the year, which induced the ryots and merchants in the interior to hold out, where possible, in expectation of a rise in price.



		Rs.
* Orissa canals ...	...	32,243
Midnapore „ ...	...	74,985
Hidgellie „ ...	...	29,617
Sone „ ...	...	1,61,182
Total ...	...	2,33,541

There is a hopeful increase in the traffic on the Sone canals, and the receipts from the Hidgellie tidal canal show a steady growth.

The operations of the year are on the whole satisfactory, the earnings of the canals having been Rs. 2,33,541,\* but the receipts have been disappointing. The expected revenue is, however, for the most part deferred rather than lost. The collections have unavoidably fallen into arrears through the unwillingness of the cultivators to pay without pressure—a result of the low prices of produce, and in some cases of the difficulty of selling at all. Seasons of such abundance are unhappily not frequent, and when they do occur, the general prosperity of the country more than compensates for some loss to the State in the revenues derived from canals the property of Government.

The acknowledgments of the Lieutenant-Governor are due to Mr. F. M. Halliday, Commissioner of the Patna Division, for the reorganization of the collecting establishment in Shahabad; to Mr. R. H. Rhind, Superintending Engineer, Orissa Circle, for the careful manner in which the areas irrigated have been verified, and statistics regarding the duty of water collected; and to Major Heywood, R.E., Superintending Engineer, Sone Circle, for the great advance made in village channel construction.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. C. LEVINGE,

*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.*

## Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 31st December 1886

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
<b>BENGAL.</b>			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BARDWAN DIV.	1 Bardwan, Dec. 31 '86	0.05	Weather—cold and misty. Harvesting of rice nearly completed; average outturn 14 annas. Winter crops favourable. Cholera reported at head-quarters and in Cutwa sub-division.
	2 Bankoora, „ 31 „	Nil	Weather—very cold from evening of 28th to morning of 30th, heavy clouds hung about, and a few drops of rain fell. <i>Amun dhan</i> has been reaped in thanas Bankoora and Onda and is being thrashed. In other thanas reaping is still going on. Outturn has been reported to range from 10 to 16 annas. Sugarcane is nearly ready, and prospects are favourable. Other winter crops are doing well. Native pease are now coming to the market. Fever is abating and general health gradually improving.
	3 Beerbhoom, „ 31 „	A few drops.	Weather—first-half of week cold, dry and favourable, but second-half cloudy and threatening rain. Harvesting of <i>amun</i> continues. Prospects of <i>rubbee</i> crops favourable. Fever abating; no new cases.
	4 Midnapore, „ 31 „	0.23	Weather—seasonable, cloudy, and a little rainy on 28th and 29th. Prospects of crops generally favourable. Harvesting of paddy nearly finished. Prices a little higher. Fever still prevalent in many places of the district. An abatement is reported from Ghatal, but death-rate in chronic cases is rather heavy in every thana of that sub-division. Scattered cases of cholera are also reported from that sub-division.
	5 Hooghly, „ 31 „	0.16	Weather—cloudy and foggy; slight rain. <i>Amun</i> being gathered and stored. Winter crops very favourable. Cholera and fever subsided.
PRESIDENCY DIV.	Howrah, „ 31 „	0.35	Weather—fine again; the 29th was rainy. <i>Amun</i> paddy nearly reaped. <i>Rubbee</i> prospects good.
	Moheshreka „ „	0.52	
	<i>Central Districts.</i>		
	6 24-Pergunnahs, Dec. 31 '86	0.37	Weather—seasonable. Gathering of <i>amun</i> rapidly going on. Prospect of cold-weather crops fair. Fever and cholera abating, but cholera still prevails to some extent in thana Kallygunge in Satkhira, and in Diamond Harbour sub-division.
	7 Naddea, „ 31 „	Nil	Weather—rather warm and cloudy during the week. A few drops of rain fell on the night of the 29th. Winter crops fair, but in want of rain. Fever prevalent. Some cases of cholera have been reported.
RAJSHAHY AND COOCH BEHAR DIV.	8 Jessore, „ 31 „	0.19	Weather—cloudy and cool. <i>Amun</i> paddy is still being harvested. There were a few drops of rain at Sudder, but they have done no good to winter crops. Rain is much wanted, and mustard crop has been almost spoiled. <i>Baze rubbee</i> generally has been greatly injured by want of moisture. A few cases of cholera reported in Jhenida, Magoora, and Bagirhat.
	Khulna „ „	0.06	
	9 Moorshedabad, „ 31 „	Nil	Weather—cool. <i>Amun</i> is being still harvested. Winter crops are thriving well. Fever much abated. A few cases of cholera reported.
	10 Dinagepore, „ 30 '86	Nil	Weather—seasonable; rather cloudy the last day or two. Probable outturn of <i>amun</i> crop 10 to 12 annas. <i>Rubbee</i> crops promise well. Prices stationary.
	11 Rajshahye, „ 31 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospect of crops good. Price of rice stationary. Fever general throughout district. Cholera also reported in parts of district.
Dacca DIV.	12 Rangpore, „ 30 „	Nil	Weather—slightly warmer and rather cloudy. Cutting of <i>amun</i> paddy nearly concluded; other prospects fair. Rain rather wanted in places. Cholera reported from some localities.
	13 Bogra, „ 31 „	Nil	Weather—generally very fine; one cloudy day. Harvest of winter paddy nearly finished. An average of 10 or 11 annas expected. Rain needed for <i>rubbee</i> . Public health fair; but fever, and a little cholera, are still reported from a few places.
	14 Pabna, „ 31 „	Nil	Weather—cool, without rain. Rice harvest almost completed; outturn fair. A large mustard crop on the ground. Other crops require rain. Fever in Doolay abated. Scattered cases of cholera in various parts.
	15 Darjeeling, „ 31 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. All crops doing well. Harvesting of winter rice in Terai progressing with an average outturn.
	16 Julpigoree, „ 31 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. <i>Amun</i> harvest progressing. Tobacco being transplanted. Cold-weather crops all promising.
Dacca DIV.	Cooch Behar, „ 29 „	Nil	Weather—cold and seasonable. Cold-weather crops doing well everywhere. Late rice being still cut. Rice selling at Rs. 1-9. Public health good.
	<i>Eastern Districts.</i>		
	17 Dacca, Dec. 31 '86	0.07	Weather—seasonable, but cloudy in latter part of week, with showers of rain on 30th. Harvesting of <i>amun</i> almost completed; yield average. Prospects of winter crops good. Sporadic cholera throughout the district.
	18 Furreedpore, „ 31 „	Nil	Weather—cloudy towards the end of the week. <i>Amun</i> crop is being cut, with a fair promise. <i>Rubbee</i> is already sown or being sown.
Dacca DIV.	Goalundo „ „	0.02	
	19 Backergunge, „ 29 „	Nil	Weather—dull and cloudy; a few drops of rain have fallen. <i>Amun</i> harvest still in progress. <i>Khesari</i> , chillies, and other cold-weather crops are doing well.
Dacca DIV.	20 Mymensingh, „ 30 „	Nil	Weather—cool and dry. State and prospects of crops good everywhere.



No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(concluded.)			
Eastern Districts.—(concluded.)			
CHITTAGONG DIV.	21 Chittagong	.....	Report not received.
	22 Noakholly, Dec. 29 '81	Nil	Weather—cold and seasonable; mornings cloudy. About $\frac{1}{4}$ ths of the <i>amun</i> crop has been harvested. Prospects of cold-weather crops fair. Rain wanted. Health generally good.
	23 Tipperah, „ 30 „	0.02	Weather—seasonable. <i>Amun dhan</i> has almost everywhere been reaped; outturn an average one. State and prospects of winter crops favourable.
	24 Chittagong Hill Tracts, „ 27 „	Nil	Weather—very cold, with foggy mornings. Gathering of cotton in jooms is finished. Mustard crop is in full flower. Harvesting of plough paddy is still going on.
	Hill Tipperah, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Gathering of <i>amun</i> nearly finished. Sugarcane still being cut. Winter crops doing well. Public health good.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIV.	25 Patna, Dec. 31 '81	Nil	Weather—cold and seasonable. Winter crops progressing well. State of <i>rubbee</i> good. Public health good.
	26 Gya, „ 31 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Paddy is yet being harvested. Prospects of <i>rubbee</i> good. Fever much abated.
	27 Shahabad, „ 31 „	Nil	Weather—cool and fine. Harvesting of winter rice nearly completed. <i>Rubbee</i> promises well. A little rain is wanted to improve its prospects. Fever much abated.
	28 Durbhunga, „ 31 „	Nil	Weather—cool. Harvesting of rice nearly over. <i>Rubbee</i> crops doing well. Tobacco promising. Prices falling. Health fair.
	29 Mozafferpore, „ 31 „	Nil	Weather—cold. Harvesting of winter rice almost completed. <i>Rubbee</i> prospects good.
	30 Sarun, „ 31 „	Nil	Weather—bright and cold. Rice has nearly been harvested. Prospects of <i>rubbee</i> and poppy crops good. Public health better than the last month. No new sickness prevails.
BAGMULPORE DIV.	31 Chumpan, „ 31 „	Nil	Weather—fine; cool. Prospects of crops continue good. Fever abating.
	32 Monghyr, „ 31 '81	Nil	Weather—cold; cloudy on 29th. Prospects of crops continue very favourable.
	33 Bagmulpore, „ 31 „	Nil	Weather—cool and seasonable but continues dry. Prospects of crops good. Public health fair, but some small-pox in places.
	34 Furruckabad, „ 31 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Cold-weather crops give fair promise. Public health somewhat improved.
	35 Maldah, „ 31 „	Nil	Weather—not so cold as usual at this season. Sky cloudy for the last three days. Cutting of winter rice going on everywhere. Condition of <i>rubbee</i> crops good. Common rice selling at from 25 to 30 seers a rupee. Fever has abated. General health good.
	36 Southal Pergah, „ 31 „	Nil	Some clouds during latter part of week, but they cleared off without rain. Reaping of <i>dhan</i> going on.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIV.	37 Cuttack, Dec. 30 '81	Drizzling	Weather—cool and cloudy. Cutting of <i>sarad</i> crop is almost completed and that of <i>rubbee</i> commenced. <i>Dalua</i> rice is being sown and transplanted. Common rice sells at 30 seers per rupee. Cholera still prevalent. Fever also reported.
	38 Pooree, „ 29 „	A few drops.	Weather—seasonable. <i>Sarad</i> rice is being harvested in some places and threshed in others. <i>Laghu</i> rice is also being harvested. Sugarcane being crushed. Miscellaneous crops going on well. Common rice sells at from 27 to 40 Calcutta seers for the rupee. Fever prevails, and small-pox reported. Cattle-disease still prevails.
	39 Balasore, „ 30 „	0.09	Weather—drizzling rain and raw. Rice harvest approaching conclusion throughout district. <i>Rubbee</i> progressing. Health fairly good. Rice dearest at Dhamnagar, 28 seers to the rupee; cheapest in the north where it varies from 45 to 56 seers to the rupee.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
South-West Frontier Agency.			
	40 Hazareebagh, Dec. 30 '81	Nil	Weather—cold and cloudy during latter part of the week. Prospects of winter crops fair. Rain much wanted. Prices slightly raised. A few cases of small-pox reported from the interior. Public health generally good.
	41 Lohardugga, „ 31 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Outturn of oil-seed crop at head-quarters is poor. Paddy harvest completed except in parts of Palamow. Prospects of <i>rubbee</i> indifferent owing to absence of rain. Prices stationary.
	42 Singbhoom, „ 30 „	Nil	Weather—warm since 25th; threatening change. Paddy all harvested with good outturn. Cold-weather crops doing well, but rain wanted.
	43 Manbhoom, „ 31 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Cutting of rice finished everywhere except in pergunnah Tundi. Standing crops promise well. Public health good throughout the district. The fever at Begunkudar considerably diminished. Chicken-pox reported from some places.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,  
The 3rd January 1882.COLMAN MACAUBAY,  
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

# SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JANUARY 4, 1882.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 25th to 31st December 1881.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Miles recorded.	Rain.	WEATHER.
				Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.				
1881.		☉	Inches.	☉	☉	☉	☉	☉	Inches	☉	%				Inches	
Dec.	25th	131.2	29.985	62.8	76.5	24.7	51.8	57.3	0.400	52.8	72	Calm and E N E	...	15	Nil	Clear, ☉.
"	26th	132.7	30.038	63.3	78.3	26.6	51.7	57.3	.395	52.5	71	Calm and N N E	...	53	"	Chiefly clear, ☉.
"	27th	129.4	.049	63.1	76.6	25.0	51.6	57.2	.395	52.4	70	Calm and N N E	...	50	"	Partially cloudy, ☉.
"	28th	130.3	.006	64.0	75.2	21.7	53.6	58.8	.434	55.0	73	Calm and N.	...	28	"	Chiefly cloudy, ☉ o g.
"	29th	136.0	.042	64.9	70.6	15.8	54.8	61.4	.408	58.8	81	N by E, N by W and W	...	32	0.27	Cloudy, o g d.
"	30th	111.2	.089	65.1	74.1	19.4	54.7	62.5	.535	60.8	87	W by N, N W and calm	...	15	0.09	Chiefly cloudy, o g d ☉.
"	31st	129.2	.101	65.5	76.4	18.5	57.9	61.2	.483	58.0	79	Calm and N N E	...	37	Nil	Chiefly clear, ☉.

The mean pressure of the seven days ... 30.044  
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ... 30.034

☉  
The mean temperature of the seven days ... 64.1  
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ... 66.9  
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days ... 26.7  
The maximum temperature during the seven days ... 78.3

Miles.  
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour during the seven days ... 10  
lb.  
The highest pressure of the wind on one square foot during the seven days ... Not measureable.

%  
The mean relative humidity during the seven days ... 76  
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ... 71

Inches.  
The total fall of rain from 25th to 31st December 1881 ... 0.36  
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ... 0.01  
The total fall from 1st January to 31st December 1881 ... 69.58  
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ... 65.24  
The total fall of the year 1881 ... 69.58  
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ... 65.24

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph.  
The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The direction of the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

☉ fog, ☉ dew, o overcast, g gloomy, d drizzling rain.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,  
The 23d January 1882.

For Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.



Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office,  
Chowringhee, from 25th to 31st December 1881.

MONTH.	Date.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.			Rain.
		Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	
1881.		°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
December	25th	65.6	78.0	23.1	54.9	.421	54.2	68	Nil
"	26th	66.2	79.0	24.1	54.9	.411	53.6	65	"
"	27th	65.6	77.8	23.4	54.4	.410	53.5	67	"
"	28th	64.7	75.8	20.9	54.9	.440	55.4	71	"
"	29th	64.2	73.8	10.7	63.1	.508	59.4	83	0.11
"	30th	65.6	71.8	8.9	61.9	.564	62.3	89	0.22
"	31st	67.1	77.4	19.5	57.9	.491	58.4	71	Nil

The mean temperature of the seven days ... 65.6  
 The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days ... 24.6  
 The maximum temperature during the seven days ... 79.0

The mean relative humidity during the seven days ... 73

The total fall of rain from 25th to 31st December 1881 ... 0.33

The mean temperature is obtained by applying to mean of the 10h, 16h, and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years.

The means of the hygrometric elements are the crude means of the values derived from the three readings of the instruments.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,

ALEXANDER PEDLER,

The 2nd January 1882.

For Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Abstract of the results of Thermometric Observations taken at the Meteorological  
Office, Chowringhee, in the month of December 1881.

	Date.
The mean temperature during the month ...	66.3
The highest temperature during the month ...	81.0 1st
The lowest temperature during the month ...	51.1 17th
The range of temperature during the month ...	29.9
The mean daily range of temperature during the month ...	21.4
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month ...	25.6 16th
%	
The mean humidity during the month ...	66
Inches.	
The mean vapour tension during the month ...	0.422
The total rainfall of the month ...	0.33
The greatest fall in 24 hours ...	0.22
The number of rainy days during the month...	2 days.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,

For Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,

The 2nd January 1882.

## Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

## EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 24th December 1881, on 1,504½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week	142,285	Rs. A. P. 2,23,912 10 0	Mds. s. 23,06,719 30	Rs. A. P. 7,81,775 4 6	Rs. A. P. 1,282 8 3	Rs. A. P. 10,16,970 6 9	49,021	123,670½	172,691½
Or per mile of railway	.....	148 13 8	.....	519 11 4	7 8 0	676 1 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 24 weeks of half-year	5,805,886	53,02,723 1 3	4,71,78,630 20	1,47,22,577 15 6	3,94,284 9 10	2,04,10,596 10 7	12,08,325½	2,691,534½	3,889,860½
Total for 25 weeks	3,948,171	55,26,636 11 3	4,94,85,350 10	1,55,04,353 4 0	4,05,567 2 1	2,14,36,554 1 4	12,67,356½	2,815,205½	4,082,562½
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	135,455½	2,55,310 0 2	18,67,462 30	6,91,046 12 5	98,284 4 2	10,44,041 0 9	48,016	1,37,708½	163,724½
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	169 11 7	.....	459 6 4	65 5 5	694 7 4	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	3,767,240	56,75,381 12 3	4,58,41,971 20	1,31,17,342 15 10	5,42,260 5 2	1,93,34,985 1 3	12,43,592	2,328,515½	3,572,107½

## EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th December 1881, on 171½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TOTAL TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week	47,156	Rs. A. P. 87,730 0 0	Mds. s. 2,64,250 0	Rs. A. P. 53,180 0 0	Rs. A. P. 343 0 0	Rs. A. P. 93,253 0 0	5,999½	9,091½	15,090½
Or per mile of railway	274	219 10 11	1,538 23	308 12 0	1 15 11	560 6 10	.....	.....	.....
For previous 24 weeks of half-year	1,033,405	7,00,553 0 0	73,00,761 0	23,10,549 0 0	12,270 0 0	30,23,372 0 0	1,36,542½	249,215	3,85,757½
Total for 25 weeks	1,080,561	7,38,283 0 0	75,65,011 0	23,68,729 0 0	12,613 0 0	31,19,625 0 0	1,42,542	258,908½	4,00,543½
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	35,769½	26,041 0 0	2,07,606 0	45,787 0 0	826 6 0	72,654 0 0	5,689½	6,748½	12,438
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	208	151 10 0	1,208 31	266 9 5	4 13 0	423 0 5	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	943,998½	6,17,722 0 0	63,94,630 0	19,18,431 0 0	16,051 0 0	25,52,204 0 0	1,40,186½	2,20,042½	3,60,229

\* Rs. 155 included on account carriage of revenue stores.

## BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

No. 4

Latest return received.	Name of Railway.	Length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JANUARY		Total increase in 1881.	Total decrease in 1881.	Percent of increase or decrease.
			20th November 1880.	19th November 1881.	To 20th November 1880.	To 19th November 1881.			
1881.		Miles.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	
19th November	Northern Bengal	230	55,365 0 0	43,220 0 0	13,80,808 0 0	15,40,937 0 0	1,60,129 0 0	.....	+11.
29th ditto	Tirhoot	82	14,022 0 0	12,520 0 0	4,70,514 0 0	4,94,224 0 0	23,710 0 0	.....	+5.
20th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	16,484 0 0	7,944 0 0	4,27,192 0 0	4,43,436 0 0	21,334 0 0	.....	+5.
3rd December	Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	2,691 0 0	2,214 0 0	1,23,651 0 0	1,34,175 0 0	10,524 0 0	.....	+8.
26th November	Naihati	27½	1,100 0 0	1,141 0 0	62,409 0 0	58,283 0 0	.....	4,117	-6.
	Total	424½	69,062 0 0	67,039 0 0	24,61,476 0 0	26,76,955 0 0	2,11,580 0 0	.....	+9.





# SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1882.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

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### LAC TRADE IN THE SONTHAL PERGUNNAHS.

No. 2478R, dated Dumka, the 3rd December 1881.

From—W. D. OLDHAM, Esq., Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Pergunnahs,  
To—The Commissioner of the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

IN compliance with your No. 4256R, dated 8th September 1881, I have the honour to forward a note on the lac trade of the district which has been drawn up for me by Mr. C. F. Manson, Deputy Collector, the officer to whom I generally resort for information on statistics and material products.

2. The development of this industry was first brought to my notice by the great and increasing number of cases of petty theft in which lac had been stolen, and then by some civil cases regarding the cutting of the *palash* tree, in which evidence was given that, while not long ago it was a worthless jungle, it had recently become an object of preservation; something further transpired on the subject when the financial prospects of a telegraph to Dumka were being discussed in March last. The lac traders said that a telegraph would be of much importance to the lac trade, which they described as subject to very sudden fluctuations, and as attended with much risk. The traders are Marwaris as well as Hindustanis and Bengalis.

3. The information from which Mr. Manson has compiled his note has been collected by himself, and also by the sub-divisional officers of Dumka (Mr. W. M. Smith), and of Deoghur (Mr. S. S. Jones, c.s.). From the zemindari portions of Rajmehal and Pakour little lac is produced. As regards the Government estate under our own direct management we have the least information of all, as *palash* trees are not there assessed, nor is the production of lac a mehal. I do not, however, recall ever having seen large plantations or rather thickets (for the growth is spontaneous), of the *palash* in the Damin-i-koh.

4. In the proceedings of Mr. J. P. Ward, when demarcating the Damin-i-koh in 1826, I find the *sāl* and the *palash* described as the characteristic trees of the district. It was not then known that the latter had any value, and the zemindars of tuppah Barkope and Patsunda, in the present sub-division of Godda, had imported Sonthais expressly to clear away the dense *palash* thickets. Another vernacular name for the *Butea frondosa* is *dhak*, a word which gives its name, I believe, to the city of Dacca, as *palash* does to the battle-field of Plassy.

5. Mr. Manson's information about the *kusum* tree as a lac producer is new to me, though I have had on other grounds to make enquiries about the extent to which this valuable tree has survived in the district. Mr. Manson is in error, I regret to say, in writing that the *kusum* is common enough in this district. Its timber is probably the most valuable that grows here; but the trees have been recklessly destroyed, and are sought after wherever found for cart-wheels and ploughs. There are comparatively few survivors. The *kusum* is now rigorously preserved in the enforested part of the Damin-i-koh. This tract will eventually afford a rich field for the production of lac, though, till the exclusion and restrictions being applied to it are thoroughly established, it cannot very well be worked in this direction.

6. The Paharias referred to by Mr. Manson, as the introducers of lac, are the Mal Paharias, who have spread to this district from Manbhoom (or Malbhoom), the home of the race, and who are not to be confounded with the Saonea Maler who are found only in the Rajmehal Hills.

*Note on the Lac industry in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.*

1881.

WHEN the lac insect (*Coccus lacca*), or, as the natives call it, *lakor laka*, was first introduced into this district is not known, but there is a concurrence of opinion that the Paharias were the introducers, or at any rate the first cultivators of it, and the industry is known to have existed in some parts of the district for the last 40 or 50 years. The insect is supposed to have been introduced from Manbhoom, but this must be only a surmise, since the date of its introduction is not even approximately known. Lac is a cellular resinous incrustation, secreted by the insect round the branches of various trees, having a colour varying from a deep orange to a dark red according to the tree on which it is produced. It contains from 60 per cent. to 70 per cent. of resinous lac, and 10 per cent. of a dark red colouring matter which is manufactured into lac-dye, the remaining 20 or 30 per cent. being refuse.

Lac, as turned out by the manufacturers, is termed *shell-lac*, known to the trade by various names, such as *orange-leaf*, manufactured principally at Mirzapore in the North-West; *reddish orange livery leaf* and *button*, manufactured at Ilam Bazar in Beerbhoom, and by the Ranchee Lac Company at Ranchee in Chota Nagpore; and *garnet* manufactured in Calcutta.

Lac, as sold by the growers, is termed *stick-lac*; and as there are no manufactories in this district, it is with this raw material that we have to do.

Lac is cultivated in all the sub-divisions of this district, but most extensively in tuppah Handwai, in the sudder or Dumka sub-division, and which is nearly in the centre of the district. In this tuppah the original, and still the principal, seat of the industry is taluk Kesri, which alone yields the zemindar a revenue of Rs. 2,000 a year from the lease of groves of trees for the cultivation of lac. Besides taluk Kesri, lac cultivation has long been known in the villages of Kainjor in taluk Nadia, Jartal in taluk Singui, and Ashanhani in taluk Baji, all within the tuppah of Handwai.

Haripur, the market town of Kesri, is still the chief business centre of this trade, although the industry has now spread to all parts of the sub-division. Its holding its own against the head-quarters town of Dumka is due not only to its being the birth-place of the trade, and its still being in the centre of the chief producing area, but because the exports being chiefly made to Mirzapur through Baidyanath station on the Chord line of the East Indian Railway, it is a more convenient centre for accumulating stocks, being only 43 miles from the station, whereas Dumka would be 48. The other markets in the sub-division for lac are Kumrabad, about 5 miles south-east of Dumka, Sareyahat 28 miles north-west, and Nunihat 17 miles west-north-west of Dumka.

Although lac has been produced here for the last fifty years, it is only within the last 9 or 10 years that the industry has developed into an important item of our export trade.

I am not in a position to give accurate figures of the yield of the lac crops of past years; they might be compiled from the East Indian Railway records with some degree of accuracy, but the following statement of the principal traders' managers here, as reported by Mr. W. M. Smith, the Sub-Divisional Officer, shows sufficiently the extensive development that has taken place. He says—"When I came here first, about 8 or 9 years ago, the annual crop was from 500 to 600 maunds. The last Bhadro crop (1880) yielded 16,000 maunds in the Dumka sub-division, the Boishak crop (May 1881) about 6,000 to 7,000 maunds, and the present Bhadro crop (October 1881), which is not so good as last year's, is estimated at 10,000 maunds."

The annexed statement of lac exports from the Baidyanath station, obtained by the Sub-Divisional Officer, Mr. S. S. Jones, c. s., shows that the above figures cannot be very far out. Some of the produce is exported by road to Ilam Bazar in Beerbhoom, some, no doubt



finds its way to the Loop line *via* Amrapara, Hiranpur, and Pakour, some towards Godda and Bhagulpore, and some towards Manka and Raneegunge; but to balance this there is the local produce of the Deoghur sub-division about 2,000 maunds, and some small amount drawn from the Godda and Bhagulpore side. There are also small exports of lac trade, I am told, from the Maddapore station, but no figures are obtainable.

*Statement of Stick-lac despatched from Baidynath Station, East Indian Railway, during 1880-81.*

Month.				Year.	Quantity.		Year.	Quantity.	
					Mds.	Ses.		Mds.	Ses.
January	...	...	...	1880.	254	30	1881.	5,434	20
February	...	...	...		25	0		615	10
March	...	...	...		.....			96	20
April	...	...	...		.....			429	10
May	...	...	...		114	0		1,206	10
June	...	...	...		200	30		381	0
July	...	...	...		2,229	20		408	30
August	...	...	...		2,007	0		613	0
September	...	...	...		721	30		455	20
October	...	...	...		573	30		.....	
November	...	...	...		3,213	30		.....	
December	...	...	...		2,912	0		.....	
Total				.....	12,252	10	.....	9,640	0

Mr. W. M. Smith, the Sub-Divisional Officer of Dumka, has also obtained figures from the zemindar of tuppah Handwai, showing his receipts from the groves of trees leased out for lac growing, which still further exemplify the rapid expansion of this industry:—

In 1285 (1878)	his receipts were Rs.	227
" 1286 (1879)	" " "	455
" 1287 (1880)	" " "	4,112
" 1288 (1881)	" " "	3,000

The figures obtained for 11 other estates in the Dumka sub-division are as follow:—

			Rs.
1285	...	...	2,232
1286	...	...	2,488
1287	...	...	3,669
1288	...	...	4,488

and these include Kesri, in which the increase has only been Rs. 151 on an original revenue of Rs. 1,871; so that the development in areas to which the industry has only recently extended is from Rs. 361 to Rs. 2,466; and no doubt the same ratio of increase has been obtained in the rest of the sub-division.

The lac industry was no doubt stimulated in this district by the increasing demand that arose for the article in the London and United States markets in the years 1873, 1874 and 1875, the consumption of lac having been nearly doubled between 1870 and 1876. The price of lac was at its greatest height in 1873-74, since when it has declined again; the impetus given to the industry by the high prices having resulted in producing more lac than there was a demand for, the surplus stock in 1876 being more than a whole year's demand. This was partly caused by the manufacturers adulterating the lac with common American resin in order to keep pace with the demand. Before the production of lac increased, this adulteration is said to have been carried on until it reached from 50 to 70 per cent. The fall in prices that took place after the increased demand had stimulated the production into overstocking the market is no doubt the cause of a falling off in the cultivation reported from Godda and Pakour; but with a steady trade both production and consumption will increase, and already this year prices are again improving.

Throughout this district, with the exception of Pakour, lac has hitherto been cultivated only on the *palash* (*Butea frondosa*), *Santali muru*. It is said, however, that it spreads itself to other trees in the neighbourhood of the *palash* groves.

In Pakour it is said that the cultivation is principally carried on on the native plum tree or *bair* (*Ziziphus jujuba*), *Santali jamun*.

In the neighbouring district of Beerbhoom it appears to be principally cultivated on the *pipal* (*Ficus religiosa*), *Santali hesa*, a common enough tree here, but the lac is of inferior quality to that produced on the *palash*, which is a more plentiful tree than the *pipal*, and one of the characteristic trees of the Sonthal Pergunnahs. It may be known to some as the "flame tree" from its masses of bright reddish orange flowers.

This tree appears to rise spontaneously from the ground, and is now being extensively preserved, so that the district is ready to meet almost any demand that could arise for the article.

The best lac is, however, said to be that produced on the *kusum* (*Schleichera trijuga*), Santali *baru*, on which it is, I believe, largely cultivated in Chota Nagpore. This tree is also common enough here, but I understand that the insect producing lac upon it is not the same that we have here. Our insect varies between red and yellow, whereas the *kusum* insect, or, as it is called, *naguli*, is solely red.

The *kusum* crop of lac appears also to be later than that from *palash* or *bair*, being from middle of May to July, and middle of October to January; whereas the *palash* and *bair* crop is from middle of March to May, and middle of August to October. The lac from *palash* is only very little inferior to the *kusum* lac, and at the same time it produces the deepest dye.

The seasons for setting and gathering the lac appear to be the same throughout the district.

There are two crops, the first in Cheyt and Bysakh, corresponding with middle of March to May; the second Bhadro to Assin, corresponding with middle of August to October. These crops, however, go by the name of Jeyth and Kartick, those being the months when the crop is in the local market.

Lac is cut before the larvæ swarm, the colouring matter being a portion of the female insect's body. Most of the colour would be lost if the insects were allowed to leave the cell before cutting; some portion of the lac would also be lost by their breaking through the covering of the cell.

The crop of Cheyt-Bysakh yields the most and best lac, whereas the crop of Bhadro-Assin contains a greater proportion of colouring matter.

The manner of setting the insect for the next crop is simply to save a few well-covered twigs, or a branch of the tree when cutting the crop, so that the new shoots thrown out by the tree being pruned down in the removal of the crop may be covered by the insect when it swarms, which for the Jeyth crop is in Kartick, and for the Kartick crop in Jeyth, corresponding with middle of October to November, and middle of May to June.

To set the insect in a new grove of trees a branch of healthy lac containing the larvæ is tied in each tree.

After the larvæ have swarmed the branches that were left or tied on the trees are cut and the lac sold; this lac goes by the name of *P'unki*.

The mode of preparing the crop for the market is primitive in the extreme, and must result in considerable loss of material, especially of the colouring matter. Where the incrustation has formed on thick wood, it is scraped off with the reaping-hook or some other such rough instrument; where it has formed on thin wood, the parts wholly covered are left intact; where it is only partially covered, the uncovered portions of wood are roughly cut off, so that a large amount of wood or stick is sold with the lac, hence no doubt its name of "stick-lac." The cultivation of lac, as before stated, was formerly confined to the Paharias, with whom the zemindars made their own agreement as to rent to be paid for the trees. At the recent Sonthali settlement the rent per tree was fixed at two pice, that is, Rs. 3-2 per hundred; in many villages the groves of *palash* now contain several hundreds of trees.

It may be said that all castes have now taken to producing lac, of which the most numerous are Paharias, Sonthals, Bhuyas, Khetoris, Goalas, Bauris, and a sub-division of the Kadar caste in Godda called Leas. Several persons generally combine to work a lac garden, as watch has to be kept, lac thefts being not uncommon.

The growers generally sell to the village mahajun or shop-keepers: sometimes taking advances on the crop; sometimes exchanging the produce for salt, tobacco, and such like; and sometimes being paid in cash. Although the crop is no doubt a very paying one, the growers generally do not seem to improve their condition by it. To this there are some notable exceptions amongst the better castes. The growers are said to have obtained only Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per maund for lac some few years ago. It then ran up suddenly to Rs. 27, Rs. 28, and even Rs. 30 near the railway; and then fell again to Rs. 12 and Rs. 13, and Rs. 8 and Rs. 9 per maund for last season's crop.

The village shop-keepers, who purchase from the grower, make a profit of from 10 to 20 per cent.

As Calcutta is the place of export for lac, a great saving might be made if stick-lac were taken direct from this district and worked up there, instead of its being taken to Mirzapore, a place about 350 to 400 miles from this, and then conveyed all the way back to Calcutta, about 500 miles.

I have said nothing on the manufacture of lac, as it is not manufactured in this district: a very good article on this subject for Chota Nagpore is to be found at page 406, No. 6, Vol. II of the *Statistical Reporter* for November 1876.



## Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 7th January 1882.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
Western Districts.			
BURDWAN DIVN.	1 Burdwan, Jan. 7 '82	Nil	Weather—warmer, a little rain has fallen. Sugarcane and <i>rubbee</i> crops doing well. Harvesting of winter paddy nearly over; outturn good. Rice sells from 21 to 32 seers per rupee. Fever prevalent. Cholera less in the town, but is reported from new places in the interior.
	2 Bankoora, „ 7 „	Nil	Weather—seasonably cold; cloudy on Thursday (5th). Threshing of <i>amun</i> going on all over the district. New rice has found its way to the market. Mustard, cotton, wheat, barley, <i>surguja</i> , and sugarcane are being artificially irrigated, and the prospect is favourable. Fever abating, and general health improving.
	3 Keerbhoom, „ 7 „	0.03	<i>Amun</i> rice harvest is nearly finished, with a good outturn. State and prospects of winter crops good. Public health fair.
	4 Midnapore, „ 7 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects favourable. Harvesting of paddy nearly finished. Prices of food-grains low. Fever somewhat abated.
	5 Hooghly, „ 7 „	0.03	Weather—heavy and cloudy; now cool. Harvesting of <i>amun</i> crop nearly completed. Prospects of winter crops very satisfactory. Public health good.
	Howrah, „ 9 „	Nil	Weather—cool and seasonable. <i>Amun</i> harvest nearly complete. Public health generally good.
	Moheshreka „ „	0.20	
Central Districts.			
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	6 24-Pergunnahs, Jan. 9 '82	0.62	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of <i>amun</i> is rapidly going on. Cold-weather crops are promising well. Fever and cholera are abating. The latter has almost ceased, except in the Diamond Harbour sub-division.
	7 Nuddea, „ 7 „	Nil	Weather—warm in the early part of the week; a few drops of rain fell on the 5th.
	Kooshtea „ „	0.05	Winter crops fair, but in want of rain. Fever still prevalent, though slightly on the decrease. Several cases of cholera reported.
	Meherpore „ „	0.05	
	Chobadanga „ „	0.04	
	8 Jessore, „ 7 „	0.04	Weather—seasonable. Foggy towards the end of the week, with a slight shower of rain. <i>Amun</i> still being harvested; outturn good. Prospects of winter crops fair. General health improving in Jhenida and Bagirhat, but elsewhere the same as last week.
	Jhenida „ „	0.14	
	Magoora „ „	0.14	
	Narail „ „	0.2	
RAJSHAHYE AND COCH BEHAR DIVN.	Khanna „ „	0.40	
	Bagirhat „ „	0.10	
	9 Moorshedabad, „ 7 „	Nil	Weather—cool. Late rice harvest still going on; outturn not yet known. Prospects of <i>rubbee</i> crops good. A shower of rain is now wanted. Fever lingers in a mild form. Cholera reported from some places.
	10 Dinagepore, Jan. 6 '82	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of <i>rubbee</i> crops good.
	11 Rajshahye, „ 7 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Heavy fog on 6th. Prospects of crops good. Fever reported from all parts of district, and a few cases of cholera from two or three stations. Price of rice unchanged.
	12 Rangpore, „ 6 „	Nil	Weather—seasonably cold and somewhat cloudy. Harvesting of paddy almost over. Prospects of all other crops good, excepting pulses which require rain.
	13 Bogra, „ 7 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Winter rice harvest nearly finished. Sugarcane, <i>til</i> , <i>kalai</i> , and mustard ready for cutting, and in some places being cut; ploughing for <i>kherachi</i> , <i>kaon</i> , and summer rice beginning. Public health generally fair, but there is some fever, and a little cholera is reported.
	14 Pubna, „ 7 „	Nil	Weather—cool, cloudy, and foggy. The prospects of sugarcane, mustard, and peas are favourable. Wheat, barley, and <i>cheena</i> are being sown. Fever in Dulye is abating. Cholera is spreading in different parts of the district. At Serajgunge public health is fair.
	15 Darjeeling, „ 7 „	0.15	Weather—cloudy and cold. Prospects of crops good. Harvesting of winter crops in Terai continuing with an average outturn. Public health good throughout the district.
Dacca DIVN.	16 Jaipigoree, „ 7 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. <i>Amun</i> harvest nearly over. Tobacco and cold-weather crops generally promising.
	Coch Behar, „ 6 „	Nil	Weather—very cold; cloudy towards end of week. Prospects of cold-weather crops fair. Cutting of late rice not yet finished. Fields being prepared for early rice in places. Rice selling at Rs. 1-10. Public health good.
	Eastern Districts.		
	17 Dacca, Jan. 7 '82	0.3	Weather—seasonable. Rain on 5th. Harvesting of <i>amun</i> crop nearly completed; yield average. Sugarcane being cut; outturn expected to be average. Prospects of winter crops promising.
	18 Farreedpore, „ „	.....	Report not received.
	19 Backergunge, „ 5 „	0.10	Weather—cloudy, with some wind from south-west. Prospects of crops generally good. Labour scarce in parts.
	20 Mymensingh, „ 6 „	Nil	Weather—cloudy and threatening rain. State and prospects of crops good.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(concluded.)			
Eastern Districts.—(concluded.)			
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	21 Chittagong	....	Report not received.
	22 Neakholly, Jan. 5 '82	11	Weather—cloudy, with drizzling rain. On an average 15 aarnas of the <i>amun</i> rice have been harvested. Outturn good. Cold weather crops progressing satisfactorily.
	23 Tipperah, " 6 "	0.17	Weather—unusually cold and cloudy. Rain will do much good to winter crops. Cholera is reported from most parts of the district, but has not assumed epidemic form.
	Brahmunberiah	0.28	
	Chandpore	0.05	
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	24 Chittagong Hill Tracts, " 3 "	0.54	Weather—very cold and cloudy throughout the day during the week. Harvesting of paddy in the plains is still going on. Gathering of cotton is over now. Mustard crop is in full flower and some are bearing seed. The prospect is very good, and the recent rain has improved it.
	Hill Tipperah, " 4 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Gathering of <i>amun</i> finished; outturn fair. Sugarcane still being cut. Prospects of winter crops favourable. Public health good.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIVN.	25 Patna, Jan. 7 '82	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of paddy going on. Prospects of <i>rubbee</i> favourable. Public health good.
	26 Gya, " 7 "	Nil	Weather—cool. Paddy is yet being harvested. Prospect of <i>rubbee</i> satisfactory, but a shower of rain will do it much good. Fever generally abating.
	27 Shahabad, " 7 "	Nil	Weather—cold, with western breeze. Harvesting of winter rice is nearly completed; the outturn in threshing is disappointing. <i>Rubbee</i> crop wants rain.
	28 Durbhunga, " 7 "	Nil	Weather—cool. Rice harvest nearly over; outturn good. <i>Rubbee</i> prospects good. Prices falling. Health fair.
	29 Mozufferpore, " 7 "	Nil	Weather—cold. <i>Rubbee</i> prospects continue good, but a shower of rain would improve them.
	30 Sarun, " 7 "	Nil	Weather—bright and cold. Harvesting of winter rice has commenced everywhere. Prospect of <i>rubbee</i> and poppy crops good. Fever abated. General health good.
BHAGULPORE DIVN.	31 Chumpanun, " 7 "	Nil	Weather—fine, cool. Prospects of crops continue good. Fever abating.
	32 Monghyr, Jan. 7 '82	Nil	Weather—cold and seasonable. Cutting of winter rice going on. Prospects of <i>rubbee</i> continue good. General health fair.
	33 Bhagulpore, " 7 "	Nil	Weather—cool and seasonable. Rice harvest nearly finished. Cold-weather crops still promising well. General health good.
	34 Purneah, " 7 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Yield of <i>aghani</i> rice fair. Rain rather wanted for <i>rubbee</i> . Health slightly better.
	35 Maldah, " 7 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable, colder than heretofore, and occasionally cloudy. Reaping of winter rice going on. <i>Kalai</i> ripening; other <i>rubbee</i> crops doing well. Prices of food-grains cheap and stationary. General health good.
	36 Sonthal Pergals, " 7 "	Nil	Weather—cold and clear. Reaping of rice going on.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVN.	37 Cuttack, Jan. 6 '82	0.24	Weather—cloudy and hot. Reaping of <i>rubbee</i> in progress. Rain is bad for mango crop. Common rice sells at 30 seers per rupee. Cholera still reported from Jajpore sub-division.
	38 Pooree, " 5 "	0.45	Weather—cloudy and drizzling. <i>Sarad</i> rice is being harvested in many places. <i>Laghu</i> rice is also harvested. Sugarcane being crushed. Miscellaneous crops going on well. Common rice sells at from 27 to 40 Calcutta seers per rupee. Fever prevails and small-pox reported. Cattle-disease still prevails.
	39 Balasore, " 6 "	0.44	Weather—fine till Thursday (5th), when there was a heavy shower and clouds still gathering. Rice harvest approaching conclusion throughout district. <i>Rubbee</i> progressing. There is small-pox about, due chiefly to inoculation. Public health otherwise good.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
South-West Frontier Agency.			
CHOTA NAGPORE.	40 Hazaribagh, Jan. 6 '82	0.04	Weather—seasonable; slightly warmer than last week. Prospects of <i>rubbee</i> crops fair. Prices same as last week. General health good.
	41 Lohardugga, " 7 "	Nil	Weather—hot and cloudy till 7th. <i>Rubbee</i> in Palamow waits rain. Prices steady.
	42 Singbhoom, " 6 "	0.02	Weather—very warm during the week. Slight rain on 5th. No paddy on the ground. Cold-weather crops are doing well.
	43 Manbhoom, " 7 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable; rather warm. State of standing crops good. General health good. Cattle-pox prevailing in some places. Fever at Begunkudar in a declining state.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,

The 10th January 1882.

COLMAN MACAULAY,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



## STATEMENT SHOWING THE STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

STOCKS IN HAND AS COMPILED ON—													
NAMES OF MARKS.	1st week of Jan. 1881.	1st week of Feb. 1881.	1st week of Mar. 1881.	1st week of April 1881.	1st week of May 1881.	1st week of June 1881.	1st week of July 1881.	1st week of Aug. 1881.	1st week of Sept. 1881.	2nd week of Oct. 1881.	1st week of Nov. 1881.	1st week of Dec. 1881.	1st week of Jan. 1882.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Balisghatta ... ..	2,56,700	4,13,000	3,92,000	3,90,000	3,95,500	4,13,000	3,78,000	3,19,300	2,85,600	3,10,000	2,48,000	2,91,000	2,92,000
Doltadanga ... ..	54,500	43,500	58,900	71,900	69,700	67,800	69,500	61,200	59,200	47,300	41,400	41,900	43,200
Chittipore, Gogharee, Coomartooty, Hathkhola, and Culpay Ghât.	6,82,500	5,61,700	5,82,800	6,95,300	6,67,300	6,40,700	6,18,700	6,29,800	6,29,400	5,85,400	7,45,300	7,53,000	7,59,300
Padhuriazhatia, Posta, and Joralegan.	7,000	34,500	40,000	37,500	37,000	35,000	29,500	28,500	24,000	23,000	35,700	24,000	25,700
Tollygunge, Chikilah, Kidderpore, and Moonahingunge.	1,01,100	1,18,200	1,39,100	1,29,300	1,20,500	1,18,400	1,12,300	1,52,000	1,52,900	1,23,900	95,400	85,300	96,000
21 Minor Bazar's (estimated) ...	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops, 3,129 in number (estimated).	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Boideghatty, Nowabgunge, Bhudrassur, and Chaudernagore.	1,09,875	77,200	87,677	64,200	60,453	32,119	36,094	86,100	63,400	65,155	42,700	29,581	33,325
Total ...	17,31,675	17,35,100	17,90,477	18,75,900	18,33,453	17,99,619	17,33,794	17,66,900	17,07,500	16,50,756	16,08,500	16,16,781	17,65,525
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.	7,568 (on 3rd Jan. 81.)	4,710 (on 2nd Feb. 81.)	1,296 (on 3rd Mar. 81.)	4,612 (on 4th April 81.)	3,342 (on 4th May 81.)	780 (on 3rd June 81.)	1,000 (on 6th July 81.)	..... (1st to 3rd Aug. 81.)	1,374 (on 3rd Sept. 81.)	2,355 (on 15th Oct. 81.)	800 (on 5th Nov. 81.)	5,218 (on 3rd Dec. 81.)	7,332 (on 3rd Jan. 82.)
On boats un- loaded ...	59,256 (1st to 3rd Jan. 81.)	65,955 (31st Jan. to 2nd Feb. 81.)	53,125 (1st to 3rd Mar. 81.)	49,837 (1st to 3rd April 81.)	20,115 (1st to 3rd May 81.)	19,283 (1st to 3rd June 81.)	25,317 (3rd to 5th July 81.)	48,546 (1st to 3rd Aug. 81.)	37,825 (1st to 3rd Sept. 81.)	37,192 (13th to 16th Oct. 81.)	13,895 (4th to 6th Nov. 81.)	28,143 (1st to 3rd Dec. 81.)	61,088 (1st to 3rd Jan. 82.)
(By Canal returns)	1,66,384 (1st to 3rd Jan. 81.)	1,68,610 (31st Jan. to 2nd Feb. 81.)	1,37,639 (1st to 3rd Mar. 81.)	62,854 (1st to 3rd April 81.)	59,567 (1st to 3rd May 81.)	52,163 (1st to 3rd June 81.)	49,350 (3rd to 5th July 81.)	53,643 (1st to 3rd Aug. 81.)	60,678 (1st to 3rd Sept. 81.)	49,631 (14th to 16th Oct. 81.)	35,524 (4th to 6th Nov. 81.)	28,084 (1st to 3rd Dec. 81.)	1,15,408 (1st to 3rd Jan. 82.)
Grand Total of Stocks ...	19,01,913	19,79,805	19,81,927	19,92,933	19,16,477	18,71,245	18,96,530	18,69,089	18,06,777	17,39,843	17,40,619	16,78,226	19,48,697
Probable stocks available for exportation by sea.	8½ lakhs.	9½ lakhs.	9½ lakhs.	9½ lakhs.	8½ lakhs.	8½ lakhs.	7½ lakhs.	8 lakhs.	7½ lakhs.	7 lakhs.	7 lakhs.	6½ lakhs.	9 lakhs.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,  
The 6th January 1882.COLMAN MACAULAY,  
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

## RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

Number.		DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																										
			WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.			GREAT MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.											
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.									
BENGAL.																													
Western Districts.																													
1	Burdwan	A	18 0	13 0	15 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	27 0	28 8	22 0	30 4	29 0	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Bankoora	B	14 0	14 0	14 4	13 4	16 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	22 8	37 8	38 0	32 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	C	13 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	22 8	16 8	24 0	32 4	27 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	D	14 8	14 8	11 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	D1	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah		15 0	15 0	14 8	...	...	...	14 0	15 4	14 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Districts.																													
	Calcutta		14 8	14 8	13 5	34 0	32 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	6 12	17 12	17 12	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	24-Pergunnahs...	E	13 5	13 5	13 5	26 8	22 8	26 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	17 12	17 4	...	...	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nuddea		17 6	16 0	16 13	40 0	40 0	32 0	20 0	16 0	17 4	22 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Jessore	F	14 4	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	16 0	28 8	29 0	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Moorshedabad	G	17 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Dinapore	H	14 0	14 12	16 0	21 0	20 0	26 8	23 8	18 0	25 4	34 8	30 0	33 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Rajshahye	I	18 12	18 12	22 8	48 12	48 12	37 8	{ 20 0 to 24 0 }	{ 17 4 to 18 0 }	18 0	32 0	{ 24 0 to 32 0 }	{ 24 0 to 26 0 }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Rungpore	J	15 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	22 8	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Bogra		24 0	22 8	24 0	...	...	...	18 12	17 4	19 4	30 0	33 12	33 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Pubna	K	24 0	24 0	20 4	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	28 0	27 0	29 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Darjeeling	L	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	14 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Jalpigoree	M	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	10 0	13 0	21 0	20 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																													
17	Dacca	N	11 5	13 5	13 5	40 0	40 0	45 0	24 0	25 0	22 10	32 0	32 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Furzedpore	O	22 0	22 0	21 0	35 0	32 0	40 0	20 0	20 0	7 0	28 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Backergunge	P	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 8	18 12	20 0	27 0	27 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Mymensingh	Q	11 0	12 8	11 8	...	...	...	26 8	26 8	21 0	30 0	27 0	26 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

\* In the sub-divisions price of common rice varies from 22½ to 30 seers per rupee.

A In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 seers, barley 36 to 40 seers, best rice 21 to 24 seers, common rice 27 to 32 seers, gram 21, 26½ seers, firewood 120 seers, and salt 9½ to 10 seers.

B In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 18 seers, barley 12 to 36 seers, best rice 21 to 32 seers, common rice 25 to 44 seers, maize or Indian-corn 18 to 52 seers, gram 12 to 24 seers, firewood 160 to 560 seers, and salt 8½ to 12 seers.

C In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 18½ seers, best rice 21 to 33 seers, common rice 28 to 38 seers, gram 18 to 27½ seers, firewood 80 to 240 seers, and salt 9 to 10½ seers.

D In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 15 seers, best rice 19 to 28 seers, common rice 32 to 40 seers, gram 16 to 22½ seers, firewood 3 to 6½ maunds, and salt 9 to 11 seers.

D1 In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 19 seers, barley 19½ to 32 seers, best rice 10 to 24 seers, common rice 20 to 30 seers, gram 20 to 23 seers, firewood 2½ to 4 maunds, and salt 9 to 10½ seers.

E In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12½ to 28 seers, barley 30 to 40 seers, best rice 6½ to 20 seers, common rice 26 to 30 seers, gram 20 to 32 seers, firewood 80 to 200 seers, and salt 9 to 10 seers.

F In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 11 seers, best rice 9 to 25 seers, common rice 25 to 32 seers, gram 8 to 16 seers, firewood 2½ to 4 maunds, and salt 8 to 8½ seers.

G In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 18 seers, barley 40 to 50 seers, best rice 18 to 24 seers, common rice 27 to 30 seers, gram 24 to 31 seers, firewood 110 to 140 seers, and salt 9 to 1½ seers.



districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 31st December 1881.

SALT.			WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.			AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.									DISTRICTS.
			SALT.			ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABOURER.			SYCE OR HORSE- KEEPER.			COMMON MASON, CARPENTER, OR BLACKSMITH.			
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	R. A.	
9 12	9 12	10 0	3 15 0	4 0 0	.....	9 6	8 0	8 0	7 0	6 0 to 7 0	6 0 to 7 0	11 4 to 13 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	Burdwan.
9 0	9 0	9 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	.....	5 0 to 7 0	5 0 to 7 8	4 11 to 5 10	4 8 to 6 0	3 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 5 0	7 8 to 10 0	5 0 to 10 0	7 8 to 7 8	Bankoora.
9 8	9 0	9 0	4 1 3	...	.....	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	7 8	7 8	Beerbhoom.
10 0	10 0	9 0	3 13 0	3 13 0	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapore.
9 0	9 0	9 0	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hooghly.
10 0	9 0	...	3 13 0	3 14 6	3 14 3	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	Howrah.
8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Central District.
9 0	9 0	9 8	4 0 0	4 0 0	.....	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Calcutta.
9 2	9 2	10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24-Pergunnahs.
8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	.....	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 0	6 0 to 8 0	6 0 to 8 0	15 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	15 0 to 7 0	Nuddea.
9 8	9 0	8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	.....	5 0	4 8 to 6 0	4 8 to 5 0	5 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	7 8 to 15 0	5 0 to 15 0	7 0 to 15 0	Jessore.
8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	.....	6 0	7 8 to 7 0	6 0 to 7 0	5 0 to 7 0	5 0 to 7 0	5 0 to 7 0	7 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 15 0	7 0 to 15 0	Moorshedabad.
9 12	9 6	9 6	4 0 0	4 0 0	.....	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 8	5 0	5 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	Dinapore.
8 12	8 12	8 12	4 10 0	4 10 0	.....	7 8	7 8	7 8	5 8	6 0	6 0	12 0 to 15 0	12 0 to 15 0	12 0 to 15 0	Rajshabye.
8 4	8 10	9 0	4 4 4	4 4 4	.....	6 0	5 0 to 6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0 to 16 0	12 0 to 15 0	12 0 to 16 0	Rangpore.
9 9	9 6	9 12	4 2 0	4 1 6	.....	6 0	7 0	7 8	6 0	5 0 to 6 0	6 0	16 0 to 15 0	15 0 to 10 0	12 0 to 15 0	Bogra.
5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pubna.
9 2	9 0	8 0	4 2 0	4 6 0	.....	7 8	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0 to 30 0	20 0 to 30 0	20 0 to 30 0	Darjeeling.
10 0	10 0	10 0	3 13 0	3 12 0	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Julpigoree.
9 8	9 0	9 12	4 0 0	4 0 0	.....	7-0-6	9 6	...	6-1-6	...	...	15 0	7 8 to 15 0	...	Eastern Districts.
8 0	8 0	8 8	4 3 0	4 8 0	.....	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 15 0	Dacca.
9 12	9 0	9 8	4 0 0	4 0 0	.....	8 0 to 9 0	5 0 to 10 0	6 0 to 7 8	6 0	4 0 to 7 0	6 0	15 0 to 30 0	15 0 to 30 0	10 0 to 25 0	Furzedpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Backergunge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mymensingh.

H In Raigunge prices are—Wheat 12 seers, best rice 32½ seers, common rice 40 seers, gram 15 seers, firewood 3½ maunds, and salt 8 seers.

I In Nattofe prices are—Wheat 30 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 26½ seers, gram 19½ seers, firewood 4 maunds, and salt 9 seers.

J In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 16½ seers, barley (in Bagdogra) 1½ seers, best rice 16 to 24 seers, common rice 20 to 28 seers, lesser millets (in Kurigram) 32 seers, gram 12 to 12½ seers, firewood 80 to 160 seers, and salt 8 to 8½ seers.

K In Serajunge prices are—Wheat 24 seers, best rice 10½ seers, common rice 28 seers, gram 17½ seers, and salt 9 seers.

L In Kurseong prices are—Best rice 5 seers, common rice 13 seers, lesser millets 12 seers, maize or Indian-corn 16 seers, gram 10 seers, firewood 160 seers, and salt 6 seers.

M In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 10 to 16 seers, common rice 13½ to 20 seers, gram 8 to 13½ seers, firewood 64 to 80 seers, and salt 6½ to 8 seers.

N In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat (in Jaffergunge) 20 seers, barley (in Jaffergunge) 40 seers, best rice 16 to 29 seers, common rice 25 to 32 seers, gram 22 to 30 seers, firewood 80 to 120 seers, and salt 8 to 10 seers.

O In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat (in Goalundo) 26 seers, barley (in Goalundo) 30 seers, best rice 20 to 26 seers, common rice 28 to 32 seers, gram 13 seers, firewood 120 to 200 seers, and salt 8 to 9½ seers.

P In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 23 to 27 seers, common rice 25 to 34 seers, gram 10 to 20 seers, firewood 64 to 200 seers, and salt 8 seers.

Q In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 13½ seers, best rice 10 to 35 seers, common rice 21 to 28 seers, gram 10 to 16 seers, and salt 8 to 9 seers.

## RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE																							
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULURUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.			GRASS MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.								
Number.	DISTRICTS.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
		Eastern Districts.—(Concluded.)																							
21	Chittagong ...	R 12 4	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	26 0	25 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
22	Noakholly ..	S ...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	23 0	27 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
23	Tipperah ...	11 12	12 8	13 0	...	...	...	26 0	23 8	26 8	37 8	37 5	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
24	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	16 0	17 12	16 13	17 12	23 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Hill Tipperah ...	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	19 0	32 0	31 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
BEHAR.																									
25	Patna ...	20 0	20 0	22 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	14 0	14 0	13 5	22 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
26	Gya ...	19 0	18 8	23 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	25 0	25 0	26 8	...	...	...	37 8	35 0	...	...	...	...			
27	Shahabad ...	T 16 0 to 15 8 18 0 to 16 8 21 0	18 0	18 0	36 8	36 0	37 8	20 0 to 20 0 22 0	20 0 to 20 0 22 0	20 0 to 20 0 22 0	23 8 to 23 8 25 0	23 0 to 23 0 25 0	24 0 to 24 0 25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
28	Durbhunga ...	U 18 0	19 0	21 4	35 0	40 0	60 0	16 0	17 0	16 8	27 0	25 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
29	Muzafferpore ...	V 17 0	19 0	23 0	45 0	45 0	40 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
30	Saran ...	W 16 8	16 8	17 8	43 0	45 0	45 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	21 0	21 8	...	...	...	42 0	45 0	38 0	...	...	...			
31	Champaran ...	X 20 0	21 0	24 0	50 0	50 0	45 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	39 8	30 8	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
32	Monghyr ...	Y 16 12	17 5	17 13	42 0	31 8	36 12	13 10	15 12	16 12	25 3	23 1	24 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
33	Bhagalpore ...	Z 15 2	15 2	15 2	44 7	44 7	50 8	15 2	16 6	17 11	27 12	17 11	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
34	Purneah ...	16 0	16 0	25 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	20 0	25 0	28 0	25 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
35	Maldah ...	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
36	Sonthal Perghs.	Z1 13 5	13 0	13 5	...	...	...	28 0	25 0	22 0	32 0	29 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
ORISSA.																									
37	Cuttack ...	15 12	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	14 7	27 9	26 4	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
38	Pooree ...	Z2 13 0	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	24 0	25 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
39	Balasore ...	13 0	11 0	13 5	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	26 12	26 0	26 0	31 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
CHOTA NAGPORE. South-Western Frontier Agency.																									
40	Hazareebagt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
41	Lohardugga ...	Z3 15 0	15 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	...	24 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
42	Singbhoon ...	21 0	21 0	14 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
43	Manbhoon ...	Z4 15 8	16 0	12 8	...	...	24 0	19 0	18 0	21 0	38 0	38 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

\* Return not received.

† In the interior price of common rice varies from 26½ to 32½ seers per rupee.

† With one meal a day, Rs. 2-5 to Rs. 2-11; with two meals a day, Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 1-8.

E In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 24 seers, common rice 26 to 31 seers, firewood (in Cox's Bazar) 214 seers, and a 8 to 9 seers.

S. In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 18 to 32 seers, common rice 24 to 40 seers, and salt 7 to 10 seers.

\* In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16½ to 18 seers, barley 34 to 35 seers, husk rice 11 to 16 seers, common rice 17 to 25 seers, burial millet (in Buxar) 31 seers, great millet (in Buxar) 31 seers, lesser millets (in Buxar) 45 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Buxar) 33 seers, grain 26 to 31 seers, brewed 24 to 27 maunds, and salt 8 to 9 seers.

U. In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 seers, barley 35 to 60 seers, best rice 12 to 25 seers, common rice 25 to 30 seers, lesser milled 42 to 50 seers, maize or Indian-corn 50 to 55 seers, gram 28 to 35 seers, firewood 5 maunds, and salt 9 seers.

V In the interior provinces range as follow:—Wheat 1½ to 25 seers, barley 3½ to 70 seers, best rice 13 to 35 seers; common rice 24 to 37 seers; lesser millets 40 to 75 seers, maize or Indian-corn 4½ to 90 seers, grain 26 to 50 seers, firewood 3 to 4 maunds, and salt 8 to 10½ seers.

W - In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 17½ to 25 seers, barley 42 to 70 seers, best rice 12½ to 22 seers, common rice 22 to 35 seers, lesser millets 52 to 70½ seers, maize or Indian-corn 68 to 80 seers, gram 28 to 42 seers, firewood (in bottles) 180 seers, and 8 to 11 seers.



districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 31st December 1881.—(Concl'd.)

WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.						AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH												DISTRICTS.	
SALT.			SALT.			AB AGRI CULTURAL OVERER.	STYCE OR HORSE- KEEPER.			COMMON MASON, CARPENTER, OR BLACKSMITH.									
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.							
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
10 0	10 0	10 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 10 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	7 8	9 0	to	to	to	to	Chittagong.
						to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	
						9 6	9 6	9 6	7 0	9 6	7 0	10 0	18 12	10 0	to	to	to	to	Noakholly.
9 0	9 0	8 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	.....	7 0	7 0	7 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	to	to	to	to	
						to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	Tipperah.
9 4	9 4	9 8	4 2 0	4 2 0	.....	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	to	to	to	to	
						6 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	to	to	to	to	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	.....	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	Hill Tipperah.
						9 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	
8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	.....	7 0	7 8	7 0	6 8	6 0	6 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	BEHAR.
9 12	9 12	9 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Patna.
						2 8	2 8	2 8	4 0	4 0	4 0	6 0	7 0	5 8	to	to	to	to	Gya.
9 0	9 0	9 8	4 3 0	4 3 0	.....	3 0	3 0	3 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	8 0	6 0	to	to	to	to	
						4 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	6 0	8 0	to	to	to	to	Shahabad.
10 0	10 0	9 4	3 10 0	3 10 0	.....	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 0	3 0	3 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	to	to	to	to	Durbhunga.
						to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	
9 0	9 0	8 8	4 6 10	.....	.....	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	to	to	to	to	
						2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	4 0	5 0	4 0	to	to	to	to	Mozufferpore.
9 0	9 0	9 8	4 4 0	4 4 0	.....	3 0	5 0	3 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	8 0	6 0	to	to	to	to	
						3 0	3 0	3 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	to	to	to	to	
9 0	9 0	9 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	.....	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	Saran.
						3 12	3 12	3 12	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	to	to	to	to	Chumpton.
8 8	8 8	8 8	4 8 0	.....	.....	5 0	4 0	3 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	to	to	to	to	
9 7	9 3	8 6	3 15 6	4 3 7	.....	3 12	3 12	3 12	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 10	5 10	5 10	to	to	to	to	Monghyr.
						4 0	4 0	3 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	6 0	7 8	7 8	to	to	to	to	
9 7	9 7	9 1	3 14 6	3 14 6	.....	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	Bhagulpore.
						5 0	5 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	
8 0	8 0	8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Purneah.
						.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
8 8	8 8	9 0	4 4 0	4 5 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Maldah.
8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	.....	3 12	3 12	3 12	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	Southal Perghs.
ORISSA.																			
11 0	11 0	11 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Cuttack.
						7 0	7 0	7 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	to	to	to	to	Poores.
11 0	11 0	11 13	3 6 0	3 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 0	10 0	10 0	to	to	to	to	
						9 3	9 3	9 4	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 6 0	5 10	6 9	6 9	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	Balasore.
CHOTA NAGPORE.																			
South-Western Frontier Agency.																			
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Hazareebagh.
8 0	8 0	8 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	.....	3 4 6	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	6 0	5 0	6 0	to	to	to	to	Lohardugga.
						3 12	3 8	3 8	3 0	3 0	3 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	to	to	to	to	
7 0	6 0	7 0	5 10 2	6 6 4	.....	3 0	3 0	3 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	to	to	to	to	Singhoom.
						5 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	to	to	to	to	
8 8	8 8	9 0	4 5 0	4 5 0	.....	3 12	3 12	3 12	4 0	4 0	4 0	10 0	9 6	10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	Manbhoom.

X In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 17½ to 20 seers, barley 36 to 80 seers, best rice 12 to 20 seers, common rice 24 to 26 seers, jowar 55 to 67 seers, murwa 55 to 60 seers, maize or Indian-corn 40 to 45 seers, gram 40 to 50 seers, firewood 4 maunds, and salt 8 to 9 seers.

Y In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 25 seers, barley 32 to 50 seers, best rice 21 to 30½ seers, common rice 22 to 35 seers, lesser millets 70 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Banka) 60 seers, gram 25 to 30 seers, firewood 4 maunds, and salt 8 seers.

Z In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 16 seers, best rice 16 to 26 seers, common rice 28 to 35 seers, gram 12 to 28 seers, firewood 64 to 124 seers, and salt 8 seers.

Z1 In Godda prices are—Wheat 15 seers, best rice 34 seers, common rice 40 seers, maize or Indian-corn 55 seers, gram 26½ seers, firewood 128 seers, and salt 8 seers.

Z2 In Khurda prices are—Best rice 23½ seers, common rice 27½ seers, gram 21 seers, firewood 190 seers, and salt 10½ seers.

Z3 In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 23 to 27 seers, best rice 20 to 28 seers, common rice 23½ to 32 seers, mohra (in Palamow) 64 seers, lesser millets (in Palamow) 40 to 50 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Palamow) 50 to 62 seers, gram 26 to 30½ seers, and salt 7 to 7½ seers.

Z4 In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, barley (in Jhalda) 20 seers, best rice 24 to 32 seers, common rice 26 to 37 seers, bulrush-millet (in Jhalda) 22 seers, great millet (in Govindpore) 45 seers, lesser millets (in Govindpore) 60 seers, maize or Indian-corn in Burrabazar 70 seers, gram 13 to 22 seers, firewood 6 to 20 maunds, and salt 8 to 10 seers.

Published for general information.

COLMAN MACAULAY,

## WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in

Number.	MARTS.	PRICES PER MAUND														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULBUSH MILLER— CUMBOO, BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	1 3 0	1 4 0	1 10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	...	...	...
2	Serajunge ...	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	...	...	...	3 9 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 4 0	...	...	...
3	Dacca ...	3 9 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 14 0	1 10 0	1 9 0	1 11 0	1 3 0	1 3 0	1 2 0	...	...	...
4	Naraingunge..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 6 0	1 8 0	1 6 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 2 0	...	...	...
5	Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 6 0	2 6 0	2 8 0	1 6 0	1 8 0	1 6 0	...	...	...
6	Patna ...	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 13 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	1 13 0	1 13 0	1 12 0	...	...	...
7	Balasore ...	3 4 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 4 0	1 8 0	1 5 0	...	...	...
8	Pooree ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 5 4	1 5 4	1 6 0	...	...	...
9	Cuttack ...	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	...	...	...	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 10 0	1 6 0	1 8 0	1 3 0	...	...	...

CALCUTTA,  
The 10th January 1882.



the undermentioned *Marts* of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 31st December 1881.

OF 40 SEERS.

GRAN MILLET— CHOLUM, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLET— RAGI OR MURWA AND CHEENA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			MARTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	1 3 0	1 8 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 14 0	0 6 30	0 6 30	0 6 30	4 0 04	0 4 00	0 4 00	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 20 0	2 5 03	8 0	...	...	...	4 4 04	4 0 4	6 0	Seraingunge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 8 0	1 10 0	0 1 15 0	0 6 00	4 90	5 0	3 13	0 3 12	0 4 00	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 12 0	1 12 0	0 2 20 0	0 8 00	8 0	0 8 0	3 13	0 3 12	0 4 00	Naraingunge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 6 03	6 03	10 0	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 20 0	0 5 00	5 00	6 3	4 2 04	2 04	3 0	Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 8 03	0 0 0 5 00	5 00	7 0	3 12	0 3 12	0 4 60	...	Balasure.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 6 03	6 0	...	Pooree.
...	...	...	2 0 0	1 11 0	2 5 0	...	...	...	1 11 0	1 9 02	0 0 0 4 00	4 00	4 0	3 8	0 3 80	3 80	...	Cuttack.

Published for general information.

COLMAN MACAULAY,  
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from  
1st to 7th January 1882.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
				Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1882.		☉	Inches.	☉	☉	☉	☉	☉	Inches	☉	%			Inches	
Jan.	1st	131.5	30.094	65.1	76.8	19.5	57.3	59.9	0.451	56.1	74	Calm, N and NE by N	88	Nil	Chiefly clear, ☉, p.
"	2nd	131.6	0.066	64.1	77.2	23.4	53.8	58.9	0.431	54.8	74	Calm and N	35	"	Clear, ☉, p.
"	3rd	132.9	0.035	64.7	77.3	23.5	53.8	59.3	0.438	55.3	74	W by N and W by S	47	"	Clear, ☉, p.
"	4th	136.2	29.979	67.1	80.4	26.4	54.0	63.0	0.530	60.6	80	.....	...	"	Chiefly clear, ☉, p.
"	5th	137.7	0.948	70.8	80.6	23.0	57.6	68.6	0.675	67.5	90	.....	...	0.12	Partially cloudy, ☉, o, g, d.
"	6th	173.3	0.967	70.7	78.0	12.3	65.7	66.3	0.594	63.8	80	.....	...	0.01	Morning cloudy, day and night clear, o, g, d, p.
"	7th	129.9	30.089	64.2	74.6	17.2	56.8	65.9	0.339	48.3	56	.....	...	Nil	Clear, p.

The mean pressure of the seven days ... 30.025

The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ... 30.024

The mean temperature of the seven days ... 66.7

The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ... 67.4

The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days ... 26.8

The maximum temperature during the seven days ... 80.6

The highest velocity of the wind in one hour during the seven days ... Miles.

The highest pressure of the wind on one square foot during the seven days ... lb.

The mean relative humidity during the seven days ... %

The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ... 71

The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th January 1882 ... Inches.

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ... 0.13

The total fall from 1st to 7th January 1882 ... 0.04

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ... 0.13

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ... 0.04

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The direction of the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

☉ fog, ☁ dew, o overcast, g gloomy, d drizzling rain, p passing temporary showers.

N.B.—The Anemometer being under repair the directions and velocity from 4th to 7th are not given.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,  
The 9th January 1882.

For Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.



Abstract of the results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of December 1881.

	Inches.	Date.	Hour.
The mean pressure of the month ...	30.019		
The average pressure of 24 years ...	30.027		
The highest pressure during the month ...	30.163	31st	10h.
The lowest pressure during the month ...	29.859	2nd	16h.
The range of pressure during the month ...	0.304		
°			
The mean temperature during the month ...	64.2		
The average temperature of 24 years ...	68.0		
The highest temperature during the month ...	79.7	1st	
The lowest temperature during the month ...	48.3	17th	
The range of temperature during the month ...	31.4		
The mean daily range of temperature during the month ...	22.9		
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month ...	27.1	20th	
Per cent.			
The mean humidity during the month ...	71		
The average humidity of 24 years ...	71		
Inches.			
The mean vapour tension during the month ...	0.419		
The average vapour tension of 9 years ...	0.476		
The mean cloud proportion of the month ...	1.03		
The total rainfall of the month ...	0.36		
The total rainfall of the month indicated by a Beckley's self-registering rain-gauge (mouth of the gauge 50.5 feet high) ...	0.25		
The average fall of 48 years ...	0.23		
The greatest fall in 24 hours ...	0.27	29th	
Days.			
The number of rainy days in the month ...	2		
The average number of rainy days of 24 years ...	1		
°			
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation of the month ...	130.2		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures ...	53.5		
The greatest sun temperature ...	137.9	4th	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature ...	61.1	18th	
The mean temperature of nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth ...	43.7		
The mean depression of nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum of air ...	10.2		
The greatest depression of nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum of air ...	14.8	14th	
Miles.			
The mean movement of the wind per day ...	43.7		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day ...	70.0	12th	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour ...	15.0	7th noon to 1 P.M.	
The number of hours under each of the 8 points—			
N. 232, NE. 46, E. 3, SE. 0, S. 0, SW. 0, W. 11, NW. 51, Calm 401.			

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park-street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore .003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about 2.6° lower; and finally, the thermometer, which has furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during the last 20 years and upwards, is found to read 0.6 higher than the Kew standard thermometer; which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,  
The 9th January 1882.

For Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office,  
Chowringhee, from 1st to 7th January 1882.

MONTH.	Date.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.			Rain.
		Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	
1882.		°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
January	1st	67.4	78.6	20.2	58.4	0.465	57.0	79	
"	2nd	66.9	78.8	22.6	56.2	.446	55.8	69	
"	3rd	67.6	79.6	22.7	56.9	.455	56.3	68	
"	4th	69.8	82.8	24.1	58.7	.552	61.8	76	
"	5th	71.7	81.8	15.7	66.1	.690	68.2	87	0.10
"	6th	73.0	79.8	10.9	68.9	.613	64.8	77	
"	7th	67.1	77.8	18.7	59.1	.353	49.4	54	

The mean temperature of the seven days ... 69.1  
 The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days ... 26.6  
 The maximum temperature during the seven days ... 82.8

The mean relative humidity during the seven days ... 72%

The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th January 1882 ... 0.10 Inches.

The mean temperature is obtained by applying to the mean of the 10h, 16h, and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years.

The means of the hygrometric elements are the crude means of the values derived from the three readings of the instruments.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,  
The 9th January 1882.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,  
For Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.



### Report of Fluctuation of Traffic on the Eastern Bengal Railway for the four weeks ending 22nd October 1881.

#### Report on Goods Traffic for the four weeks ending 22nd October 1881.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY COMPANY, TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, SEALDAH TERMINUS.

No. W—20-32, dated Calcutta, the 16th December 1881.

From—W. JAMES, Esq., Acting Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway Company,

To—The Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway Company.

FROM the attached report of traffic for the four weeks ending the 22nd October last, it will be seen that 14,81,955 maunds of goods were carried over this Railway during that period, and comparing this quantity with that carried during the corresponding period of last year, an increase of 5,86,638 maunds is shown.

On a perusal of the report it will be seen that this large increase is principally due to the heavy traffic in jute, gunny, salt, sugar, tea, and miscellaneous goods.

#### Increases.

Jute, in drums	...	...	...	...	Mds. 4,93,855
Do., in bales	...	...	...	...	" 12,612
This increase is due to a steady market with good prices offering for export.					
Gunny	...	...	...	...	Mds. 5,841
There has been a fair demand, although prices have not been so high.					
Sugar	...	...	...	...	Mds. 3,844
There has been a brisk local demand, although little export business has been done.					
Tea, Indian	...	...	...	...	Mds. 8,784
The market has been firm, and the first sale after the holidays being held during this period, large consignments were sent down to the sale.					
Miscellaneous goods	...	...	...	...	Mds. 1,74,134
The large increases periodically reported under this head still continue, which is accounted for by the increased facilities offered the public generally both sellers and buyers.					

#### Decreases.

Grain, including rice	...	...	...	...	Mds. 79,636
There has been a full market with no demand for export, which accounts for this decrease.					
Hides, bundles of	...	...	...	...	Mds. 2,747
There has been a very restricted business done, and there has been but little demand.					
Seeds	...	...	...	...	Mds. 23,246
This decrease is accounted for by the market being almost at a stand-still. There have been no exports, and prices have considerably fallen.					
Tobacco	...	...	...	...	Mds. 10,410
Beyond what has been purchased for local consumption, no business has been done; full market and low prices ranging.					

#### EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Statement showing Increases and Decreases in Maundage of Staples carried over this Line for the four weeks ending 22nd October 1881, as compared with that of the corresponding period of 1880.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Down.	Down.	Up.	Up.	Total.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.		
Ale, beer, wine, &c.	1	1	2,003	1,614	2,003	1,615	388	
Cotton, bundles of	1,288	2,807	72	280	1,360	3,087	1,727	
Do., bales of			521		521			521
Grain, including rice	1,23,826	44,928	2,542	1,806	1,26,368	46,732	79,636	
Gunny, bundles of	4,600	11,166	1,607	882	6,207	12,048	5,841	
Do., bales of	9,240	8,648			9,240	8,648	592	
Hides, bundles of	10,017	7,260		10	10,017	7,270	2,747	
Do., bales of	832				832			832
Jute, drums of	4,59,072	9,48,060		4,867	4,59,072	9,52,927	4,93,855	
Do., bales of	50,076	62,688			50,076	62,688	12,612	
Piece-goods, "European"	97	76	10,928	19,454	20,025	19,530	495	
Ditto, "Indian"	99				99			99
Railway material, foreign			337		337			337
Salt			46,117	52,410	46,117	52,410	6,293	
Seeds	33,276	9,218	1,759	2,578	35,037	11,791	23,246	
Sugar	2,217	8,674	1,757	4,144	3,974	7,818	3,844	
Tea, "European"								
Do., "Indian"	19,619	28,400		3	19,619	28,403	8,784	
Tobacco, bundles of	29,184	18,518	361	617	29,545	19,135	10,410	
Do., bales of								
Turnerie	2,614	1,386			2,614	1,386	1,228	
Twist, "European"			2,508	2,539	2,508	2,539	31	
Do., "Indian"	480	74		436	460	510	50	
Miscellaneous	12,612	75,194	56,674	1,68,226	69,286	2,43,440	1,74,134	
Total	7,69,132	12,20,989	1,36,185	2,59,846	8,95,317	14,81,955	7,07,171	1,80,638

	8,95,317	1,20,533	
Increase	5,86,638	5,86,638	

## Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

## EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 31st December 1881, on 1,504½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week ...	140,801	Rs. A. P. 2,30,772 3 0	Mds. s. 21,04,199 30	Rs. A. P. 6,83,809 9 3	Rs. A. P. 1,50,329 0 0	Rs. A. P. 10,74,110 12 3	49,553	119,574	169,127
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	153 6 8	.....	454 6 2	1 00 4 0	714 0 10	.....	.....	.....
For previous 25 weeks of half-year ...	3,948,171	56,26,035 11 3	4,94,83,350 10	1,55,04,353 4 0	4,05,567 2 1	2,14,36,555 1 4	12,57,350	2,815,205	4,072,555
Total for 26 weeks ...	4,088,972	57,57,407 14 3	5,15,89,550 0	1,61,87,862 13 3	5,65,396 2 1	2,25,10,605 13 7	13,06,994	2,934,779	4,241,773
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding 6 days of previous year ...	116,105	2,18,837 2 5	16,00,630 30	5,92,325 13 0	84,213 10 5	8,95,400 9 10	41,674	9,786	141,460
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year ...	.....	145 7 8	.....	393 12 3	56 0 1	595 4 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	3,883,345	58,94,218 14 8	4,74,42,692 10	1,57,09,868 12 10	6,26,503 15 7	2,02,30,391 11 1	12,85,266	2,426,302	3,711,568

## EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 24th December 1881, on 171½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TOTAL TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week ...	41,533	Rs. A. P. 29,562 0 0	Mds. s. 2,37,390 40	Rs. A. P. 53,350 0 0	Rs. A. P. 11,590 0 0	Rs. A. P. 96,412 0 0	5,866	7,977	13,843
Or per mile of railway ...	242	172 1 11	1,398 25	322 4 4	68 15 3	561 5 6	.....	.....	.....
For previous 25 weeks of half-year ...	1,091,576	7,61,235 0 0	75,77,235 0	23,60,512 0 0	12,015 0 0	31,43,842 0 0	1,42,512	255,396	4,00,848
Total for 26 weeks ...	1,132,909	7,90,847 0 0	78,34,625 0	24,24,862 0 0	24,145 0 0	32,30,854 0 0	1,48,393	268,283	4,14,682
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	49,576	36,358 0 0	1,87,955 0	35,793 0 0	149 0 0	66,900 0 0	5,707	5,511	11,518
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	289	176 12 1	1,094 12	208 6 5	0 13 11	385 0 5	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	996,574	6,48,080 0 0	65,82,654 0	19,54,224 0 0	16,200 0 0	26,18,504 0 0	1,45,887	225,854	3,71,741

\* Rs. 180 included on account carriage of revenue stores.

## BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

No. 46.

Latest return received.	Name of Railway.	Length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st JANUARY		Total increase in 1881.	Total decrease in 1881.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
			27th November 1880.	26th November 1881.	To 27th November 1880.	To 26th November 1881.			
1881.		Miles.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	
26th November...	Northern Bengal ...	230	36,741 0 0	46,055 0 0	14,17,549 0 0	15,83,992 0 0	1,69,443 0 0	.....	+ 11
26th ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	82	11,352 0 0	12,971 0 0	4,81,896 0 0	5,07,495 0 0	25,329 0 0	.....	+ 5
26th ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	57	8,668 0 0	8,386 0 0	4,95,770 0 0	4,56,822 0 0	21,052 0 0	.....	+ 4
17th December...	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	28	4,586 0 0	4,588 0 0	1,28,237 0 0	1,38,763 0 0	10,526 0 0	.....	+ 8
3rd December...	Nalhati ...	27½	1,176 0 0	1,387 0 0	63,576 0 0	59,670 0 0	.....	3,906	- 6
	Total ...	424½	62,523 0 0	73,387 0 0	25,26,998 0 0	27,49,442 0 0	2,22,444 0 0	.....	+ 8





# SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1882.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

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### CAROB CULTIVATION.

*Extract from a Report by the Jailer of the Hazaribagh European Jail, dated September 1880.*

On the 15th July 1878, I received three plants. They were from seeds sown in pots, and were transplanted when about four inches high, and I have noted their growth since, which has been as follows:—

DATE.	Tree No. 1.		Tree No. 2.		Tree No. 3.	
	Ft.	inch.	Ft.	inch.	Ft.	inch.
1st July 1879	1	4	1	3	1	1
1st October "	2	6	2	0	1	8
2nd January 1880	4	0	2	9	2	6
4th March "	5	4	3	6	3	6
9th September 1880	7	2	5	3	5	3

Nos. 2 and 3 have been allowed to grow without being pruned, whereas No. 1 has been pruned and trained to form a tree, its longest and lowest branches measure 2'-7" in length, while the bottom branches of the two allowed to grow as shrubs are 4'-3" long. The plant therefore appears to be inclined to form a bush more than a tree if let alone, notwithstanding that the plant pruned exceeds by far the other two in height.

On the 28th October 1879, I received from the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, Lahore, 623 seeds, and almost all these have germinated, and are now from 12 to 18 inches high.

The practical knowledge thus required enables me to offer the following observations:—

1st.—The seed before sowing must be well soaked in water: some seeds will imbibe moisture and swell enough for sowing in a few days, while others have taken weeks and a few over two months.

2nd.—That to grow a carob plantation the seed should be sown just where the trees are intended to be grown, and the trees left undisturbed. I have found that plants thus grown, and the trees left undisturbed, are far stronger and healthier than those transplanted, either from pots or the open ground: besides there is much difficulty in transplanting, as the roots take a downward course, and plants 14 or 16 inches high will have roots 30 inches long.

3rd.—That manuring and watering are not absolutely necessary, I have plants that have been manured and plants that have been watered three times a week before sunrise during the summer months, and neither of them show any improvement over plants that were left without water or manure. The plant once germinated requires nothing more than keeping free from weeds and jungle.

4th.—That neither sun nor frost in any way interferes with the growth of the young seedlings.

5th.—The plant grows quicker in the dry season than during the rains.

6th.—Protection from cattle, &c., is all that is required, and good, dry soil.

It only remains for me to add that with a soil as dry as any in the North-Western Provinces or the Punjab, the Hazaribagh district seems peculiarly well adapted for carob plantation, and there are ready at hand several plots of land suitable for the purpose well fenced in by *aloe*.

No. 783, dated Hazaribagh, the 15th December 1881.

From—A. D. LARYMORE, Esq., Superintendent of the Hazaribagh Central Jail,  
To—The Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal.

ON my return to Hazaribagh, I was much struck with the progress made by the carob seed planted in the Penitentiary compound in January 1880, and I now write to say that of the fitness of this district for the growth of this most valuable tree there is no longer any doubt.

Mr. Winter, the late Jailer, planted out a nursery of these seeds, and beyond their being watered for a few months till the rains began, no further care was taken of them. They were planted in the open, and, so far as I could judge, every seed put down germinated.

They were unfortunately put so close together that last rains they began to choke each other, and Mr. Pimm to save them had some 15 dug out of the ground and placed elsewhere. All these died. The remainder are now five feet high, and wonderfully healthy-looking. They will not, it appears, bear transplanting, the cause being the looseness of the soil which drops away from the roots, leaving them, too, unprotected. The soil seems to have no adhesive power whatever, and even, though wetted and wrapped with straw, cannot be held together.

Having read all I can find on the subject, I think that to delay longer in planting out large numbers of these trees here is but to neglect the interests of Government, and to fail in doing what we can towards developing the capabilities of this district.

I propose therefore, with your approval, planting out yearly, say, one acre of carob seed in the old garden attached to the Central Jail. The garden is admirably fenced, so that there is no danger of cattle getting in and eating up the young trees, which can thus be planted, from seed in the open. The garden contains quite 10 acres of ground, and as a carob grove would eventually prove one of the most valuable properties of the kind in the country, at the present rate at which the carob pod sells, land so planted is valued higher than any other property. The pod sells at Rs. 10 per seer, or something like Rs. 10,000 per ton.

I might add that three carob seeds put down in the north of the Penitentiary compound in 1877, have grown into trees between 10 and 11 feet high but being all close together, two of them will probably have to be sacrificed to save the third.

I beg that about one seer of seed, if procurable, be sent to me at your earliest convenience.



## Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 14th January 1882.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
Western Districts.			
BURDWAN DIVN.	1 Burdwan, Jan. 14 '82	Nil	Weather—warmer. Harvesting of winter paddy going on. Rice sells from 21 to 23 seers per rupee. Cholera bad in thana Purbasthali.
	2 Bankoora, „ 14 „	Nil	Weather—seasonably cold. Prospect of winter crops continues favourable. Fever abating and public health improving.
	3 Beerbhoom, „ 14 „	Nil	Weather—warm and dry, occasionally cloudy. <i>Amun</i> rice all but completely harvested. <i>Rubbee</i> promises well, but rain would be beneficial. Public health fair, though cholera is reported in some quarters.
	4 Midnapore, „ 14 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of paddy almost over. Prices of food-grains low. Fever much abated.
	5 Hooghly, „ 14 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of winter crops very satisfactory. Public health generally good.
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	Howrah, „ 16 „	Nil	Wind changeable, and weather hot or cool accordingly. <i>Khesari</i> promising well. Sugarcane ripening. General health fairly good.
	Central Districts.		
	6 24-Pergunnahs, Jan. 16 '82	Nil	Weather—seasonable but rather hot with foggy mornings. Harvesting of <i>amun</i> is rapidly going on. Cold-weather crops promise well. Fever and cholera are abating; the latter has almost ceased except in Diamond Harbour sub-division.
	7 Nuddea, „ 14 „	Nil	Weather—warm and cloudy during most of the week. Winter crops slightly suffering from want of rain. Fever prevalent but decreasing. Some cases of cholera reported.
	8 Jessore, „ 14 „	Nil	Weather—fine and cool. <i>Amun</i> still being harvested. Prospects of winter crops reported very indifferent for want of rain. Fever abating, but there are sporadic cases of cholera reported from Jhenida, Magura, Bagirhat, and parts of Sudder sub-division.
RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	9 Moorshedabad, „ 14 „	Nil	Weather—cool. Late rice harvest nearly completed. Winter crops doing well. Rain wanted in Kandi sub-division. Fever much abated. Cholera and small-pox reported from certain places.
	10 Dinagepore, Jan. 13 '82	Nil	Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of crops good. Price of common rice from 21 to 40 seers. In the south cheap rice can be bought at 50 seers per rupee.
	11 Rajshahye, „ 14 „	Nil	Clouds have collected, but have dispersed without rain falling. Prospects of crops generally favourable, but <i>rubbee</i> crops require rain in parts of district. Fever prevalent. Cholera is reported from Putia station.
	12 Rangpore, „ 13 „	Nil	Weather—warmer and somewhat cloudy. <i>Amun</i> has yielded a fair outturn. Other crops progressing tolerably well. Cholera somewhat abated.
	13 Bogra, „ 14 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable, but warmer than usual. Some rain would be useful. Prospects of <i>rubbee</i> crops moderately good. Winter rice harvest nearly finished. Sugarcane, mustard, and <i>kalai</i> being reaped. Cholera is reported from some villages in the eastern part of the district, and diarrhoea and fever in the extreme west.
Dacca DIVN.	14 Pubna, „ 14 „	Nil	Weather—cool and cloudy at times; no rain. Cutting of <i>amun</i> crop finished. Outturn fair. Sowing of wheat, barley, <i>cheema</i> , and <i>bora</i> rice finished. No fresh cases of fever. A few cases of cholera reported from Pubna, Chatmohur, and Serajgunge.
	15 Darjeeling, „ 14 „	0.10	Weather—cloudy and very cold with occasional breaks of sunshine. A little rain fell during the latter part of the week. All crops doing well and promise an average outturn. Public health good.
	16 Jalpigoree, „ 14 „	0.18	Weather—a light shower on the 13th; otherwise bright and cold. Very good yield of <i>amun</i> crop, and agricultural prospects generally very promising. A few cases of cholera and small-pox.
	Cooch Behar, „ 13 „	Nil	Weather—cold and seasonable. A shower of rain would much improve prospects of cold-weather crops. Cutting of late rice not yet finished. Rice selling at Rs. 1-13 per maund. Public health good.
	Eastern Districts.		
Dacca DIVN.	17 Dacca, Jan. 14 '82	Nil	Weather—not very cold; cloudy. <i>Amun</i> rice harvest over; outturn average. Sugarcane cutting going on, fair yield expected. Sowings of cold-weather crops completed and prospects good. Public health good, except a few sporadic cases of cholera.
	Moonshigunge (for week ending 11th Jan.)	0.12	
	Manickgunge (for week ending 11th Jan.)	0.60	
	18 Furrêepore, „ 14 „	Nil	Weather—fair. Prospects of winter crops fair. <i>Amun</i> harvest nearly finished.
Dacca DIVN.	19 Backerguhge, „ 12 „	0.97	Weather—cloudy and rainy two days; the rest seasonable. Prospects generally good. Fever, small-pox, and cholera decreasing.
	20 Mymensingh, „ 13 „	Nil	Weather—cloudy and warm for the time of year. State and prospects of crops good. Some cases of cholera reported in the Sudder, but no epidemic.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
<b>BENGAL.—(concluded.)</b>			
<i>Eastern Districts—(concluded.)</i>			
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	21 Chittagong Jan. 17 '82	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of <i>aman</i> completed; yield 12 annas. State of winter crops good. Small-pox and cattle-disease still reported. Virulent cholera reported from town and Meerkaserai thana.
	22 Noakholly, „ 12 „	0 25	Weather—cold, but warm and cloudy in latter part of week. Harvesting of <i>aman</i> rice nearly over; outturn good. Late rain has done some good to winter crops which promise well.
	23 Tipperan, „ 13 „	0 20	Weather—rather warm for the time of year. State and prospects of crops good. There are cases of cholera and small-pox in the district.
	24 Chittagong Hill Tracts, „ 10 „	0 20	Weather—cloudy and rainy in first part of week; cold since 7th instant. Harvesting of plough-paddy continues. Mustard is in flower and seed, and sugarcane and other cold-weather crops doing well. The prospect on the whole is good. Small-pox is appearing in some places.
	Hill Tipperan, „ 11 „	1 15	Weather—cloudy and rather warm for the season. Sugarcane still being cut. Winter crops thriving well. Public health good.
<b>BEHAR.</b>			
PATNA DIVN.	25 Patna Jan. 14 '82	Nil	Weather—cold, with west wind. Reaping of paddy going on. <i>Rubbee</i> crops promising well. Public health good.
	26 Gya, „ 14 „	Nil	Weather—cool. Harvesting of paddy not yet finished. Prospect of <i>rubbee</i> still good, but a shower of rain would improve it. Fever much diminished.
	27 Shahabad, „ 14 „	Nil	Weather—cold, with western breeze. Outturn of rice crop just harvested is estimated at 11 annas. It proved less than was expected, the results of threshing being a disappointment. <i>Rubbee</i> crop not doing well. Rain needed. Fever has abated.
	28 Darbhunga, „ 14 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. <i>Rubbee</i> crop promising but requires rain. Sugarcane pressing going on. Prices stationary. Health fair.
	29 Mozufferpore „ 14 „	Nil	Weather—cold. <i>Rubbee</i> prospects continue good, but a shower of rain would improve them.
BHAGULPORE DIVN.	30 Saran, „ 14 „	Nil	Weather—clear and cold. Harvesting of winter rice going on everywhere with fair outturn. <i>Rubbee</i> and poppy crops promise well on the whole. Sugarcane pressing going on. Public health much improved.
	31 Champaran, „ 14 „	Nil	Weather—cloudy and cool. Prospects of crops continue good. Public health good.
	32 Monghyr, Jan. 14 '82	Nil	Weather—cloudy, with west wind. Harvesting of rice crop nearly completed, with good outturn. Prospects of <i>rubbee</i> crop continue good.
	33 Bhagulpore „ 14 „	Nil	Weather—fair and cool. Winter crops still doing well, but rain said to be wanted in Banka. A few cases of small-pox here and there, but otherwise general health good.
	34 Purneah, „ 14 „	Nil	Weather—delightful. <i>Rubbee</i> crops are now being gathered; outturn good, especially of mustard. Rain wanted for wheat and tobacco. Health good.
	35 Maldah, „ 14 „	Nil	Weather—warm for this season of the year. This is partly owing to there having been no rain for the last nine weeks. Winter rice crop almost reaped. <i>Kalai</i> is being gathered. Outturn will be below the average owing to the dryness of the season. Prices of food-grains are cheap and stationary. A few cases of small pox have been reported. General health good.
	36 Sonthal Perghs. „ 14 „	Nil	Weather—cloudy during greater part of week. <i>Dhan</i> nearly all harvested; outturn will generally be an average one. Rain wanted for wheat and barley.
<b>ORISSA.</b>			
ORISSA DIVN.	37 Cuttack, Jan. 13 '82	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Outturn of <i>sarad</i> rice crop is estimated at 12 annas. Reaping of <i>rubbee</i> in progress. Common rice sells at 30 seers per rupee. A few scattered cases of cholera.
	38 Pooree, „ 12 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. <i>Sarad</i> and <i>laghu</i> rice being harvested. Sugarcane being crushed. Miscellaneous crops going on well. Common rice sells at from 31 to 42 Calcutta seers for the rupee. Fever still prevails and small-pox reported. Cattle-disease still reported.
	39 Balasore, „ 13 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. <i>Boro</i> rice is being sown where the soil admits of this exceptional kind of rice being cultivated. Harvesting of <i>rubbee</i> and other cold-weather crops in progress. Small-pox and cattle-disease reported from parts.
<b>CHOTA NAGPORE.</b>			
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>			
	40 Hazaribagh, Jan 13 '82	Nil	Weather—cold and cloudy during the last two days. <i>Rubbee</i> crops doing well, but rain much wanted. Prices same as last week. Public health generally good.
	41 Lohardugga, „ 14 „	Nil	Weather—cold. Rain required for cold-weather crops in Palamow.
	42 Singhbhum, „ 13 „	Nil	Weather—very warm during the week; cloudy yesterday (12th), threatening change. No paddy on the ground. Cold-weather Crops still doing well, but rain wanted. General health of district good.
	43 Manbhum, „ 14 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. State of health generally good, but fever has been reported from the Purulia Police-station, and cattle-pox from several police-stations.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,

The 17th January 1882.

COLMAN MACAULAY,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



following Statement shows the Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the Interior during the month of October 1881.

## IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

hence imported.	FOOD-GRAINS.							FIBREUS PRODUCTS.		OIL-SEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	SUGAR.	
	RICE AND PADDY.			Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.	Linseed.	Mustard-seed.				Refined.	Unrefined.
	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice).													
BENGAL.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
wan	41,275	13,050	49,431	924	342	79	50,778	.....	.....	2,861	843	328	.....	12	.....	10
shoom	17,093	.....	17,093	.....	.....	.....	17,093	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	.....	.....
apore	59,768	57,850	95,924	.....	.....	.....	95,924	100	1,166	.....	.....	.....	.....	163	.....	1,531
hly	38,415	3,149	40,383	18,342	11,233	28	69,986	37,131	522,184	33,324	1,817	.....	3,026	.....	2,519	5,499
gunnahs	1,31,193	51,194	1,63,190	51	490	250	1,63,891	1,08,947	556,445	310	82	.....	2,680	.....	19,472	15,245
lea	12,523	.....	12,523	10,277	20,552	1,670	43,922	1,04,890	1,005	6,141	.....	.....	71	603	2,782	5
re	9,330	6,725	13,542	.....	1,500	150	15,192	15,987	.....	449	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	11,613
shedabad	5,899	.....	5,899	4,486	9,723	82	20,190	6,744	.....	6,136	.....	.....	.....	330	.....	.....
epore	1,47,432	.....	1,47,432	.....	.....	.....	1,47,432	5,564	458,523	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ahye	9,621	.....	9,621	859	11,179	.....	21,659	1,15,768	1,425	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
epore	920	.....	920	.....	.....	.....	920	1,13,496	264,775	.....	.....	.....	4	9	.....	.....
a	12,817	.....	12,817	.....	.....	.....	12,817	11,345	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
a	.....	.....	.....	.....	254	.....	254	4,16,664	270,200	1,385	1,916	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
elling	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57,795	25	.....	.....	4,951	.....	.....	.....	.....
koree	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,064	79,575	.....	.....	11,078	.....	.....	.....	.....
a	42,838	.....	42,838	.....	.....	.....	42,838	3,81,674	400	900	.....	25	1,843	.....	.....	.....
eedpore	9,673	450	9,854	.....	1,111	331	11,296	8,41,487	1,050	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....
argunze	3,53,385	.....	3,53,385	.....	.....	.....	3,53,385	1,625	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ensingh	2,851	300	3,030	.....	300	34	3,473	63,389	.....	.....	1,525	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
erah	3,325	.....	3,325	.....	.....	.....	3,325	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
agong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,238	.....	.....	.....	.....
cholly	52,272	250	52,428	.....	376	.....	52,803	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
total of Bengal	9,50,439	1,32,968	10,33,541	34,930	57,489	2,624	11,28,596	23,09,590	2,157,375	51,562	6,183	17,926	7,629	1,207	25,173	33,993
BEHAR.																
ia	42	.....	42	1,68,294	30,626	7,945	2,06,268	.....	.....	60,239	15,326	.....	.....	.....	415	223
abad	16	.....	16	38,737	5,925	2,213	46,896	.....	.....	1,907	3,562	.....	.....	.....	1,139	189
upore	.....	.....	.....	359	.....	31	390	.....	.....	12,111	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
bhanga	.....	.....	.....	1,655	1,886	.....	3,541	.....	.....	76,630	4,795	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
in	.....	.....	.....	48,587	884	1,478	50,949	.....	.....	20,539	1,595	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ghyr	1,590	.....	1,590	45,721	49,657	318	97,286	.....	.....	39,226	3,797	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ulpore	1,625	.....	1,625	71,134	12,740	7,340	92,748	.....	.....	25,881	7,625	.....	.....	25	.....	.....
neah	.....	.....	.....	6,034	4,018	383	9,435	1,338	46,600	800	2,975	69	.....	.....	.....	.....
dah	.....	.....	.....	7,706	1,071	387	10,495	9,595	.....	216	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
thal Pergunnahs	1,331	.....	1,331	2,871	2,453	.....	5,324	.....	.....	134	.....	.....	.....	46	.....	.....
Total of Behar	4,604	.....	4,604	3,90,637	1,09,209	19,403	5,23,913	10,933	46,600	2,37,392	40,223	69	12	71	1,554	1,305
ORISSA.																
lasore	6,266	.....	6,266	2,170	.....	.....	8,436	544	1,500	.....	7,334	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CHOTA NAGPORE.																
haribagh	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,024	.....	2,024	.....	.....	.....	404	190	.....	.....	.....	.....
and total of supplies from the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	9,61,309	1,52,968	10,44,414	4,27,746	1,68,782	22,027	16,62,969	23,12,067	2,205,475	2,88,944	54,144	17,835	7,641	1,278	26,727	35,293
OTHER PROVINCES.																
ssam	1,232	5,725	4,530	40,693	560	.....	46,083	1,269	175	600	4,714	76,509	17	61	1,041	.....
orth-Western Provinces and Oudh	.....	.....	.....	3,19,520	272	275	3,20,067	390	.....	96,559	33,781	80	9,355	.....	208	110
unjab	1	.....	1	57,689	4,069	.....	61,756	.....	.....	.....	271	248	362	.....	.....	.....
entral Provinces	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	563	1	.....	.....
ajputana States	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	298	.....	.....	.....
ambay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,534	.....	.....	.....
as	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,564	.....	1,564	.....	6,900	.....	.....	.....	841	.....	8,919	.....
h Burmah	19,408	.....	19,408	.....	122	.....	19,620	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
er places	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....	1,055	.....	.....	.....	.....	152	560	.....
Grand total of Imports in Oct. 1881	2,82,060	1,38,663	10,68,743	8,45,645	1,75,374	22,302	21,12,064	23,13,666	2,213,905	3,86,193	94,910	94,722	29,611	1,492	37,755	33,378
ports in Oct. 1880	9,68,555	93,034	10,23,951	5,65,009	1,60,206	16,245	17,59,011	13,60,517	1,555,316	4,66,549	1,29,881	82,430	32,932	1,553	51,387	22,253

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of October 1881 was as follows:—

EXPORTED FROM CALCUTTA—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
To Indian Ports, viz.—																
Bombay	54,638	.....	54,638	.....	60	.....	54,707	3,111	843,000	.....	.....	190	.....	60	8,820	.....
Other ports in Bombay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madras	5,255	.....	5,255	.....	24,096	.....	29,351	.....	32,650	.....	.....	.....	.....	251	.....	.....
Other ports in Madras	83,765	9,842	89,910	159	3,838	.....	93,913	2,190	108,250	.....	.....	1	.....	13	167	.....
British Burmah	966	.....	966	309	10,801	14	12,090	.....	264,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5,190	.....
Other Indian ports	.....	.....	.....	.....	646	.....	646	.....	221,310	.....	.....	1	16	.....	520	.....
Pondicherry	.....	.....	.....	169	193	.....	367	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total of Interport trade</b>	<b>1,44,624</b>	<b>9,842</b>	<b>1,50,775</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>39,648</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1,91,074</b>	<b>5,301</b>	<b>1,559,810</b>	.....	.....	<b>201</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>14,834</b>	<b>27</b>
To Foreign Ports—																
United Kingdom	9,228	.....	9,228	7,84,562	3,793	.....	7,97,583	10,38,217	30,300	1,07,559	47,828	75,800	3,194	.....	.....	.....
Other Foreign ports	6,78,998	4,929	6,81,515	3,17,303	28,790	10,193	10,37,708	46,040	3,476,262	11,720	23,498	1,369	3,238	1,119	5	.....
<b>Total of Foreign trade</b>	<b>6,88,226</b>	<b>4,929</b>	<b>6,90,743</b>	<b>11,02,765</b>	<b>32,583</b>	<b>10,196</b>	<b>18,35,296</b>	<b>10,84,263</b>	<b>3,509,562</b>	<b>1,19,279</b>	<b>71,326</b>	<b>77,169</b>	<b>6,432</b>	<b>1,043</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>.....</b>
<b>Grand total of Exports in Oct. 1881</b>	<b>2,82,550</b>	<b>13,871</b>	<b>8,41,518</b>	<b>11,02,402</b>	<b>72,231</b>	<b>10,209</b>	<b>20,26,360</b>	<b>10,89,564</b>	<b>5,069,372</b>	<b>1,19,279</b>	<b>71,326</b>	<b>77,310</b>	<b>6,448</b>	<b>1,340</b>	<b>14,888</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>ports in Oct. 1880</b>	<b>6,78,881</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8,78,884</b>	<b>4,44,038</b>	<b>47,855</b>	<b>9,833</b>	<b>13,80,142</b>	<b>12,77,360</b>	<b>7,165,335</b>	<b>5,53,023</b>	<b>76,202</b>	<b>75,034</b>	<b>25,206</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>4,398</b>	<b>2</b>

\* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice.

† Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture

The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic Imported into Calcutta during the month of October 1881.

## IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	FOOD-GRAINS.					FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OIL-SEEDS.		Tea.	Cotton.	Silk.	SUGAR.	
	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.	Linseed.	Mustard-seed.	Indian.	raw.	raw.	Refined.	Unrefined.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By country boats	8,21,934	1,24,384	2,59,749	1,10,755	19,011	7,85,563	1,509,000	3,23,388	42,096	.....	3,766	163	12,123	29,755
river steamers	2	.....	.....	20	.....	2,20,303	.....	.....	4,714	59,228	310	61	.....	.....
East Indian	43,098	.....	5,88,675	59,147	2,884	.....	.....	62,103	40,684	915	10,578	490	1,762	.....
Eastern Bengal	39,668	.....	.....	3,579	457	11,95,954	618,975	484	82	33,343	3,482	626	1,434	.....
road	51,692	14,309	51	182	.....	1,11,300	76,175	128	.....	95	.....	.....	12,657	.....
sea	25,695	.....	2,170	1,691	.....	544	9,755	.....	7,334	1,238	11,375	152	9,779	.....
Grand total of Imports in October	1881... 9,82,000	1,38,693	8,45,645	1,75,374	23,302	23,13,666	2,213,905	3,86,163	94,910	94,722	29,611	1,492	37,755	35,755
	1880... 9,06,555	95,034	5,65,909	1,60,206	16,245	13,69,517	1,535,316	4,66,543	1,29,881	82,430	32,932	1,558	51,287	22,255

The following Statement shows the Values, Quantities, and Numbers of the Principal Staples of Traffic Exported Inland from Calcutta during the month of October 1881.

## EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA.

Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods.		Cotton twist.		Salt.	Gunny-bags.	Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods.		Cotton twist.		Salt.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.				European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.		
<b>BENGAL.</b>													
	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.		Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Burdwan	1,81,345	22,446	470	548	24,350	24,275	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
Beerbhoom	14,325	.....	74	167	2,163	11,795	Hazaribagh	27,300	.....	.....	47	5,565	4,021
Midnapore	18,250	.....	1,014	.....	2,000	942	Manbhoom	35,475	.....	19	400	3,128	79
Hoochly	78,548	4,602	493	37	6,392	49,081	Total of Chota Nagpore	62,775	.....	19	447	8,693	4,600
24-Pergunnahs	1,83,725	17,132	642	1	11,281	46,450	Grand total of supplies into the provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	58,46,765	56,552	13,398	2,272	4,71,961	818,693
Naddea	3,50,019	.....	917	201	16,490	8,675							
Jessore	26,550	.....	598	.....	12,595	.....	<b>OTHER PROVINCES.</b>						
Moorshedabad	68,775	.....	14	.....	9,796	5,540	Assam	3,99,297	.....	874	.....	25,443	.....
Dinapore	74,880	160	111	.....	5,575	3,800	North-Western Provinces and Oudh	28,13,600	4,388	1,704	163	3,277	550,319
Rajshahye	1,05,120	.....	38	.....	17,115	174	Punjab	16,65,825	.....	1,826	.....	.....	361,979
Rongpore	1,34,300	.....	113	.....	8,800	264	Central Provinces	89,925	.....	237	.....	.....	29,689
Bogra	55,600	.....	86	.....	2,950	7,200	Rajputana States	1,13,850	.....	82	.....	.....	21,805
Pabna	3,43,300	.....	543	.....	51,454	5,851	Bombay	39,346	1,246	12	.....	.....	917,391
Darjeeling	28,460	.....	17	.....	2,500	.....	Madras	47,433	700	2,575	171	.....	109,900
Jalpaigore	88,480	.....	61	.....	8,900	400	British Burmah	1,17,670	529	696	1,780	.....	294,300
Dacca	6,33,220	.....	2,495	56	47,025	8,000	Other places	14,626	778	.....	.....	.....	3,500,561
Furzedpore	2,96,700	.....	897	111	23,976	3,750	Grand Total of exports in Oct.	1,12,39,337	64,191	21,334	4,391	5,00,681	6,634,577
Backergunge	1,98,136	.....	766	.....	11,465	.....	1880	1,28,74,170	.....	17,977	.....	3,59,956	8,242,230
Mymensingh	.....	.....	8	.....	15,612	.....							
Tippurah	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,560	129,250							
Chittagong	1,68,165	.....	234	.....	.....	.....							
Noakhali	9,500	.....	20	.....	2,875	.....							
Total of Bengal	30,29,397	44,340	9,411	1,121	2,87,687	303,547							
<b>BEHAR.</b>													
Patna	11,92,275	86	278	58	56,632	301,240							
Syr	1,24,875	.....	36	.....	8,870	7,840	IMPORTED INTO CALCUTTA—	Rs.*	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Shahabad	2,13,300	.....	51	6	10,267	37,415	From Foreign Ports—						
Muzafferpore	2,59,125	.....	.....	.....	6,215	1,085	United Kingdom	87,31,720	.....	9,593	.....	5,53,824	5
Burhanga	3,69,225	.....	9	124	44,941	6,825	Other Foreign ports	45,001	.....	394	.....	75,939	1,039
Arrer	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,750	2,830	Total of Foreign trade	87,74,721	.....	9,987	.....	6,29,763	1,035
Donchyr	1,43,700	2,494	13	140	7,241	32,320	From Indian Ports—						
Bagulpore	88,300	8,934	50	114	14,359	21,833	Bombay	27,575	1,82,731	11	6,007	36,447	.....
Burneah	1,27,800	516	93	62	4,747	.....	Madras	5,671	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
Madah	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,750	.....	Other ports in Madras	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orthal Pergunnahs	1,07,850	1,032	110	95	11,809	6,475	British Burmah	1,440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Behar	26,28,350	12,212	640	699	1,76,581	418,463	Other Indian ports	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1,500
<b>ORISSA.</b>													
Attack	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,500	Total of Interport trade	34,686	1,82,731	22	6,007	36,447	8,700
Blasore	1,28,243	.....	3,328	105	.....	81,460	Grand Total of 1881	88,09,407	1,82,731	10,009	6,007	6,06,210	9,755
Total of Orissa	1,28,243	.....	3,328	105	.....	91,960	Imports in Oct.	1,12,68,511	3,96,566	12,534	3,620	3,73,965	12,435

The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic Exported from Calcutta during the month of October 1881.

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	COTTON PIECE-GOODS.		COTTON TWIST.		Salt.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
country boats	1,81,378	16,019	3,722	.....	2,77,546	107,401
river steamers	6,18,712	.....	1,797	.....	13,020	.....
East Indian	77,63,925	40,076	3,981	1,906	1,58,401	1,419,740
Eastern Bengal	19,90,000	160	3,282	364	60,373	27,464
road	2,05,164	5,715	809	1	5,451	10,600
sea	4,80,158	2,221	6,743	2,056	.....	5,009,372
Grand Total of Exports in October	1881... 1,12,39,337	64,191	21,334	4,391	5,00,681	6,634,577
	1880... 1,28,74,170	.....	17,977	.....	3,59,956	8,242,230

\* As per tariff declaration value.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,  
The 24th January 1882.

COLMAN MACAULAY,  
Off. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.





*Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in Bengal in December 1881—continued.*

Stations.	First week.							Second week.							Third week.							Fourth week.				Total rainfall of the week.			Total rainfall of the last three days.			Total rainfall of the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Harvest during the month.	Total rainfall from 1st January 1891 up to 31st December 1891.	Average rainfall from 1st January up to 31st December 1891.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
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Agiporas District.		Jalpigore ..		Bura ..		Cooh Behar Tribu- lary Smtal.		Cooh Behar ..		Dinabhat ..		Manabanga ..		Mookligunge ..		Dacca District.		Dacca ..		Mounahagunge ..		Manikgunge ..		Furzedpore District.		Furzedpore ..		Gaulundo ..		Madaripore ..		Bakergunge District.		Burisal ..		Painakhal ..		Bhola ..		Mymensingh District.		Mymensingh ..		Jadepore ..		Atia ..		Kishoregunge ..		Chittagong District.		Chittagong ..		Cox's Bazar ..		Nontakly District.		Nontakly ..		Fenny ..		Tipperah District.		Comallah ..		Chandpore ..		Brahmanberih ..		Chittagong Hill Tracts.		Rangamates Hill ..		Ruma ..		Hill, Tipperah District.		Agurrola ..																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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*Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in Bengal in December 1881—concluded.*

[illegible]





*Supplement to the Rainfall Table for November 1881.*

[illegible]

ALEXANDER PEDLER,  
*Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.*

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,  
*The 14th January 1882.*



## Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 8th to 14th January 1882.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Miles recorded.	Rain.	WEATHER.
				Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.				
1882.		☉	Inches.	☉	☉	☉	☉	☉	Inches	☉	%				Inches	
Jan.	8th	129.5	30.103	62.2	74.1	21.8	52.3	54.6	0.328	47.4	60	...	...	...	Nil	Clear, ☉.
"	9th	128.7	.059	64.0	75.9	24.0	51.9	57.9	.402	52.9	68	...	...	...	"	Clear, ☉.
"	10th	136.8	.059	65.3	77.7	25.4	52.3	61.1	.487	58.2	78	...	...	...	"	Partially cloudy, ☉.
"	11th	144.2	.051	69.1	80.3	23.4	56.9	63.7	.518	59.9	73	...	...	...	"	Partially cloudy, ☉, ☁.
"	12th	142.5	.044	69.3	79.1	22.4	56.7	66.1	.602	64.2	85	...	...	...	"	Partially cloudy, ☉, ☁.
"	13th	132.1	.038	69.4	79.6	17.8	61.8	65.3	.572	62.8	80	...	...	...	"	Morning cloudy, day and night clear, ☉, ☁.
"	14th	129.0	.104	64.9	79.1	22.2	56.9	58.8	.418	54.0	63	...	...	...	"	Morning cloudy, day and night clear, ☉.

The mean pressure of the seven days ... 30.065  
 The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ... 30.023

The mean temperature of the seven days ... 66.3  
 The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ... 66.8  
 The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days ... 28.4  
 The maximum temperature during the seven days ... 80.3

The highest velocity of the wind in one hour during the seven days ... Miles. —  
 The highest pressure of the wind on one square foot during the seven days ... lb. Not measureable.

The mean relative humidity during the seven days ... 73  
 The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ... 70

The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th January 1882 ... Inches. Nil.  
 The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ... 0.07  
 The total fall from 1st to 14th January 1882 ... 0.13  
 The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ... 0.11

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h, and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The direction of the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

☉ fog, ☁ dew, o overcast.

N.B.—The Anemometer having been under repair the velocity and directions are not given.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,  
 The 16th January 1882.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,  
 For Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

**Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office,  
Chowringhee, from 8th to 14th January 1882.**

Month.	Date.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.			Rain.
		Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	
1882.		°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
January	8th	63·6	76·8	23·4	53·4	·331	47·6	58	Nil.
"	9th	66·3	77·3	19·6	57·7	·395	52·4	61	"
"	10th	67·1	76·3	18·4	57·9	·449	56·0	68	"
"	11th	68·4	81·8	21·4	60·4	·532	60·7	76	"
"	12th	71·3	81·8	18·9	62·9	·589	63·6	76	"
"	13th	71·7	81·3	16·4	64·9	·601	64·2	78	"
"	14th	67·7	78·6	18·3	60·3	·455	56·3	66	"

The mean temperature of the seven days ...

The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days ...

The maximum temperature during the seven days ...

The mean relative humidity during the seven days ...

The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th January 1882 ...

The mean temperature is obtained by applying to the mean of the 10h, 16h, and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years.

The means of the hygrometric elements are the crude means of the values derived from the three readings of the instruments.

**METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,**

*The 16th January 1882.*

**ALEXANDER PEDLER,**

*For Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.*



## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

## IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR 1881-82.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of November 1881.

CIRCLE.	DISTRICT.	CANAL.	SUPPLY OF WATER IN THE CANALS.				KHURREEP.				RUBBEE.				SUGARCANE.				GRAND TOTAL.				RAINFALL.				REMARKS.
			FIVE-YEAR LEASES.		THREE-YEAR LEASES.		ANNUAL LEASES.		THREE-YEAR LEASES.		ANNUAL LEASES.		SUGARCANE.		GRAND TOTAL.		RAINFALL.										
			Average discharge in cubic feet per second.	Discharge utilized out the month.	Estimated discharge in cubic feet per second.	Leased in November 1881.	Total, inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Leased in November 1881.	Total, inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Leased in November 1881.	Leased up to end of November 1881.	Leased in November 1881.	Leased up to end of November 1881.	Khurreep.	Rubbee.	Sugarcane.	Total.	Grand total of the corresponding month of last year.	Inches during the month.	Inches during 1881-82.	Average of the ten previous years of the same period.						
Orissa ...	Outlack ...	{ Kendrapara ... Patamonddee ... High Level ... Section I ... Taldanda ... Machhona ... High Level, Section II ... Total of the month ... Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	In.	In.	In.						
			1,260	559 10	40,081	5,341	11,713	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
			1,042	181 30	11,356	655	719	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
			675	388 08	13,547	187	507	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
			1,360	321 00	10,076	2	278	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
South-Western ...	{ Midnapore ... Howrah ... Total of the month ... Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...	{ Panchkorah ... Total of the month ... Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	In.	In.	In.						
			875	458	90,420	(-) 1	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
			390	46	1,431	(-) 193	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
			...	...	237	(-) 194	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
			...	...	377	1,183	299	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Sond ...	{ Shahabad ... Buxar ... Patna ... Gya ... Total of the month ... Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...	{ Western Main ... Buxar ... Arrah ... Eastern Main ... Patna ... Total of the month ... Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	In.	In.	In.						
			4,342	1,113	2,091	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
			1,950	583	2,094	2,094	178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
			1,406	453	21,652	1,116	6,986	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
			...	...	4,867	201	4,867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Grand Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Grand Total of the month ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Grand Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						

Dated 6th January 1882.

G. F. E. S. NEILL, Major, M.S.C.,  
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,  
in the P.W. Dept.

## Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

## EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th January 1882, on 1,504½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week ...	187,660	Rs. A. P. 3,44,900 8 0	Mds. s. 22,66,741 30	Rs. A. P. 7,30,094 14 3	Rs. A. P. 13,500 0 0	Rs. A. P. 10,88,504 6 3	52,200½	118,721½	170,922½
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	229 4 8	.....	485 5 8	8 15 7	723 9 11	.....	.....	.....
For previous weeks of half-year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for 1 week ...	187,660	3,44,900 8 0	22,66,741 30	7,30,094 14 3	13,500 0 0	10,88,504 6 3	52,200½	118,721½	170,922½
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding first 8 days of previous year ...	162,103½	2,84,743 6 4	23,45,270 0	8,79,692 0 4	16,075 2 2	11,80,510 8 10	61,064	141,174	202,238
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	189 4 8	.....	584 12 10	10 11 0	784 12 6	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	162,103½	2,84,743 6 4	23,45,270 0	8,79,692 0 4	16,075 2 2	11,80,510 8 10	61,064	141,174	202,238

## EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 31st December 1881, on 171½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TOTAL TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week ...	35,532	Rs. A. P. 28,166 0 0	Mds. s. 4,26,950 0	Rs. A. P. *83,834 0 0	Rs. A. P. 18,040 0 0	Rs. A. P. 1,30,040 0 0	5,807	8,169½	13,976½
Or per mile of railway ...	207	163 15 11	2,500 17	488 1 16	105 0 7	757 2 4	.....	.....	.....
For previous 25 weeks of half-year ...	1,183,163½	7,91,415 0 0	78,34,625 0	24,25,107 0 0	23,975 0 0	32,40,407 0 0	1,48,308½	266,283½	4,14,692½
Total for half year ...	1,183,695½	8,19,581 0 0	82,61,575 0	25,08,941 0 0	42,015 0 0	33,70,537 0 0	1,54,205½	274,453½	4,28,659
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding last 6 days of previous year ...	40,141½	29,811 0 0	19,61,880 0	38,274 0 0	9,834 0 0	77,919 0 0	4,861½	4,917½	9,779
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	234	173 9 2	11,419 39	222 13 7	57 4 1	453 10 10	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,033,716	6,77,891 0 0	85,44,034 0	19,02,498 0 0	26,034 0 0	26,96,423 0 0	1,50,749½	230,771½	3,81,520½

\* Rs. 210 included on account carriage of Revenue stores.

## EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th January 1882 on 171½ miles open.

Total traffic for the week ...	41,490	Rs. A. P. 28,750 0 0	Mds. s. 1,59,750 0	Rs. A. P. 32,342 0 0*	Rs. A. P. 113 0 0	Rs. A. P. 61,205 0 0	5,780½	8,308½	14,088½
Or per mile of railway ...	242	167 6 4	930 5	188 4 11	0 10 6	356 5 9	.....	.....	.....
For previous weeks of half-year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for the week ...	41,490	28,750 0 0	1,59,750 0	32,342 0 0	113 0 0	61,205 0 0	5,780½	8,308½	14,088½
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding first 8 days of previous year ...	62,000½	31,045 0 0	2,18,648 0	41,741 0 0	156 0 0	72,942 0 0	6,601½	6,614½	13,215½
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	363	180 12 1	1,273 2	243 0 7	0 14 6	424 11 2	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	62,000½	31,045 0 0	2,18,648 0	41,741 0 0	156 0 0	72,942 0 0	6,601½	6,614½	13,215½

\* Rs. 135 included on account carriage of Revenue stores.





# SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1882.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

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### Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

*Saturday, the 21st January 1882.*

#### Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *Presiding.*  
 The HON'BLE G. C. PAUL, C.I.E., *Advocate-General.*  
 The HON'BLE H. L. DAMPIER, C.I.E.,  
 The HON'BLE H. J. REYNOLDS,  
 The HON'BLE H. A. COCKERELL,  
 The HON'BLE D. M. BARBOUR,  
 The HON'BLE T. T. ALLEN,  
 The HON'BLE MAHARAJAH LUCHMESSUR SING BAHADOOR OF DURBHANGA,  
 The HON'BLE F. PRESTAGE,  
 The HON'BLE KRISTODAS PAI, RAI BAHADOOR, C.I.E.,  
 and  
 The HON'BLE AMEER ALI.

### AMENDMENT OF THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL CONSOLIDATION ACT.

THE HON'BLE MR. REYNOLDS moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend "The Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1876." He said this was a very simple measure, and he would have been unwilling to trouble the Council with

it, but there was a practical difficulty which could only be removed by legislation, and the Government of India had suggested the amendment of the law. The only object of the Bill was to alter the date of the commencement of the municipal year in Calcutta from the 1st of January to the 1st of April. The Government of India had determined to publish, with the annual statements of revenue and finance, an abstract of the accounts of all the municipalities in British India, and in order to secure uniformity in the preparation of these accounts, it was thought essential that the municipal year of Calcutta should be the same as the official year, which had been adopted throughout the country. But under the law as it now stood this change could not be effected. The Municipal Act prescribed certain dates on which licenses were to be taken out, and specified certain months in which meetings were to be held for fixing the rates of assessment and preparing the budget: and no power to alter those dates had been reserved either to the Government or to the Municipality: it was therefore necessary to introduce a legislative measure. Of course, when the change had once been made there would be no more difficulty in preparing a budget for the year beginning on the 1st of April than for one beginning on the 1st of January. The only possible inconvenience would be during the year of transition. He had been in communication with the Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality, and they had agreed upon the form of a short Bill which he hoped the Council would accept. He need not at present refer to the details of the Bill, as he was now only asking for leave to introduce it, and if leave was given, he hoped at the next meeting of the Council to introduce the Bill, and before that time it would be printed and in the hands of hon'ble members.

The motion was agreed to.

#### AMENDMENT OF 'THE EMBANKMENT LAW.

THE HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to embankments and watercourses. He said that, before the year 1873, the liability for the maintenance of embankments throughout Bengal was vague and indefinite. It was acknowledged that there was an obligation somewhere—an obligation towards the agricultural community at large—to afford protection from inundations. But how far that obligation rested upon the Government, and how far it rested on the zemindars individually of the estates which were benefited, was what one of His Honor's predecessors would have called "a fluid" question, the solution of which was to be found exceptionally in the settlement arrangements of certain estates only. Previous legislation had dealt only with the mode of giving effect to the obligation in cases where it was assumed that it rested with one party or the other—with the zemindar, or the Government.

In 1873 Mr. Schalh introduced a Bill into this Council to amend the existing law, and during the passage of that Bill through this Council, it was found that the time had come for defining the liability more precisely. The age of give and take had passed away; the time had passed away when people were ready to accept a paternal Government as an arbitrator to do justice between individuals and the public at large. The passage of that Bill through the Council was delayed for the purpose of making a thorough enquiry into the matter. Settlement engagements were examined, the general custom which had prevailed with regard to particular embankments was looked into, and a definite conclusion arrived at. The Government accepted certain definite liabilities, which were formulated in the Bill and ratified by this Council in the shape of Schedule D, which contained a list of the embankments for the maintenance of which the Government was to be liable in the future. With this part of legislation His Honor's Government had no intention to interfere. There was a clause in the existing law which enabled the Government to add embankments as occasion might occur to Schedule D, and there was no intention of revising that schedule or of making any alteration in this substantive part of the law.

But, apart from the question of public embankments which had to be maintained at the cost of the public revenues, previous legislation had conferred upon the Government the right and duty of executing, through its officers, the works which were necessary for the maintenance of other embankments the obligation for which rested on the zemindars. The expense was



to be advanced by the Government and to be recovered from the zemindars of the lands benefited and the tenure-holders upon those lands. The Act of 1873 re-enacted, with amendments and improvements, the procedure clauses which empowered the Government to enter upon lands as necessary, and to do all that was required for the maintenance of these public embankments through its own Engineer officers, and it enacted clauses for apportioning the cost of such works among those who were liable to pay them, and for recovering such cost. These were the clauses with which the Bill Mr. DAMPIER had now the honour to introduce would deal. In the course of eight years' working, as usual, defects had been discovered and suggestions had come to the surface for improvements to facilitate the working of this portion of the Act.

He would mention briefly the principal changes which it was proposed to introduce. Under the existing law certain powers for altering the course of embankments and removing embankments and starting new works were vested in the Collector. It had been found that the questions involved in the exercise of this power were so important and so often affected large tracts of country around that it was not safe to leave them in the hands of the Collectors of individual districts. The Board had been obliged to issue instructions prohibiting Collectors from exercising certain of these powers without the previous approval of the Board to the project. A good deal had since been said about the impropriety of the Board—an executive authority—restricting the exercise of a power which the Legislature had conferred on its subordinates, but the fact remained that the Collector now was not allowed to exercise the powers in question without first obtaining their approval, and now the Government had thought it right to go still further, and to require that such projects should before adoption come up for the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor, who would examine them in the Public Works Department with reference to the whole country which might be affected. The necessity of sending up these projects for the sanction of the Government before they were undertaken was one of the changes which it was proposed to make by this Bill.

Then in the existing law there was a certain section which provided that the land of embankments should be vested in the Government in trust for the public or the zemindar as the case might be. This section was indefinite and led to much difficulty and objection in its working; it was proposed to define that right of the Government more clearly.

Thirdly, as the law now stood, when damage was inflicted upon any person by any work which was done under the Act, compensation was to be made to him, and the Court which awarded compensation was not bound to take into consideration what benefit, if any, that same work had done, although the benefit accrued to the same individual in another part of his property. That defect would now be remedied.

One of the most important of the proposed changes for the benefit of the zemindar particularly was in the apportionment of the expenses. The law now required that the expenses incurred in each year should be separately apportioned over the zemindars and tenure-holders who were liable to pay, and the procedure in that behalf was so elaborate and intricate as to be almost unworkable. It was now proposed that the Government should estimate what the cost would be of maintaining embankments in any given tract, for the expenses of which the zemindars were liable, for a certain number of years as might be fixed in each case; that the amount so estimated should be divided into as many equal parts as there were years, and that a rate should be apportioned over the zemindars once for all—a contract rate in fact. The apportionment would be once for all instead of every year.

The existing law required notices to be served at every step in such number on every petty holder as to be perfectly unworkable. This would be simplified, and the principle adopted in the Road Cess Act would be introduced, which provided that special notices should be served only upon those who had interests above a certain amount. Those whose interest was very small must be satisfied with the general notice, which would be very widely published.

Lastly, there would be a special clause introduced with regard to the apportionment of the expense of maintaining the Gunduk embankment in

Mozufferpore. A custom had prevailed there of apportioning the expense according to a method resembling one of the three modes which the Act recognised; but the practice varied somewhat from the prescribed system, and the assessments under it did not come strictly within the four corners of the clauses which empowered the Collector to apportion. He therefore proposed to introduce a section legalizing the customary mode of apportionment in respect of these embankments.

The motion was agreed to.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 28th instant.

#### MANUFACTURE OF AN IMPROVED CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

No. 59, dated Calcutta, the 13th January 1882.

From—COLMAN MACAULAY, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Medical and Municipal Department,

To—The Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens.

IN continuation of endorsement No. 243, dated the 2nd March last, I am

directed to forward herewith, for information, a copy of a letter\* from the Surgeon-General, Bengal, giving cover to a memorandum containing the results of a further trial made in the principal hospitals at the Presidency, and in the Howrah Hospital, of the crystalline cinchona febrifuge prepared by Mr. Gammie.

2. As regards the comparative merits of the crystalline and the ordinary febrifuge, it appears from the reports now made that while Dr. Coates (Medical College Hospital) is neutral in opinion, and Dr. Joubert (General Hospital) considers that the new drug is only superior to the ordinary febrifuge in regard to solubility and elegance, there are other officers whose experience is more decidedly in its favour. Dr. Sanders of the Mayo Hospital considers it a better drug than the old febrifuge. It will be remembered that Dr. Cayley, from his experience in this hospital, pronounced the drug "infinitely more valuable and useful than the old alkaloid." The Campbell Hospital staff report strongly in favour of the new drug. Dr. Pilcher from Howrah reports, as before, that he has found it in all respects equal to the sulphate of quinine.

3. The evidence of the physicians is on the whole in favour of the new febrifuge. The extra cost is roughly given as 50 per cent. There is no doubt that the drug looks more inviting than the ordinary febrifuge, and it will still be far cheaper than quinine imported from Europe. I am accordingly to request that you will cause 100lbs of the crystalline febrifuge to be manufactured and advertised for sale at such advance on the price now fixed for the ordinary febrifuge as you may consider necessary.

No. 4934½, dated Calcutta, the 29th October 1881.

From—A. J. PAYNE, Esq., M.D., Surgeon-General for Bengal,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Medical and Municipal Dept.

WITH reference to your No. 242, dated 2nd March 1881, I have the honour to submit a memorandum containing the results of further trials of the crystalline cinchona febrifuge, and to say that the evidence on the whole points to the conclusion indicated in my No. 471, dated 11th February last.

#### MEMORANDUM.

A FURTHER trial of crystalline cinchona febrifuge was made in the undermentioned institutions, agreeably to the orders conveyed in Government letter No. 242, dated 2nd March 1881:

Medical College Hospital.	Mayo Hospital.
General ditto.	Howrah ditto.
Sealdah ditto.	Dullunda Asylum.

The opinions of the Superintendents of the hospitals are given below:

*Medical College Hospital.*—On the comparative merits of the crystalline and cinchona alkaloids, Dr. Coates, the Principal of the Medical College, observes that "so far as we have gone, then, the one alkaloid has shown no superiority over the other."

*Presidency General Hospital.*—Dr. Joubert, who tried the crystalline febrifuge in his ward, states that it is a clean-looking drug and not quite so white, and rather less crystalline, than



quinine. It has a faint trace of the aroma peculiar to the ordinary febrifuge. It is very much more soluble in water than either quinine or the cinchona febrifuge. Shaken up with one ounce of water, ten grains almost entirely dissolve, and the solution is made perfect by the addition of five minims of dilute sulphuric acid. Such a solution is distinctly less bitter than one of the same strength of quinine. In the above respects the crystalline variety is markedly superior to the older febrifuge. It is a more convenient and elegant drug. With regard to the production or co-existence of nausea and vomiting in fever cases during the administration of the new drug, Dr. Joubert is of opinion that no marked superiority in this respect can be claimed for it over the ordinary febrifuge.

*Campbell Hospital.*—Dr. Mackenzie, the Superintendent, has tried the new febrifuge in three wards of the hospital. Assistant Surgeon Doyal Chunder Shome reports that the new preparation does not produce gastro-intestinal irritation. From the limited number of cases in which the medicine was tried, he is of opinion that it is almost equal to quinine and is decidedly superior to the ordinary febrifuge, which requires larger doses and longer administration.

Assistant Surgeon Bollye Chunder Sen states, with regard to the crystalline febrifuge, that it never produced any gastro-intestinal irritation, such as nausea, vomiting, or diarrhoea even in larger doses, and it was given in cases complicated with diarrhoea without any bad effect. The Assistant Surgeon is of opinion that crystalline febrifuge is not an irritant to the gastro-intestinal tract, is a good antiperiodic in remittent fevers; and, as an antiperiodic in intermittent fever, it is as good as quinine.

Assistant Surgeon Mohendro Nath Gupta reports that in no case he observed the crystalline febrifuge to produce any gastro-irritation or derangement. It appears to him that the new preparation acts almost as effectually and beneficially as quinine in ordinary intermittent and remittent fevers.

*Mayo Native Hospital.*—Dr. Sanders, the Officiating Superintendent, tried the new medicine in 43 cases. The greater number of patients recovered without any complaints of headache, giddiness, or vomiting. There was vomiting and headache in four cases, and simple headache in three more cases. One patient complained of having pain in the stomach after the administration of the drug. The average quantity required to check an attack of fever was about 30 grains. In complicated cases of fever, it required from three to five days to check it altogether. The complaints of vomiting, headache, and giddiness were mostly in cases complicated with congested liver or brain, or with constipated bowels. It increased the vomiting tendency of those who were subject to bilious vomiting before the administration of the drug. It is a better drug than the cinchona febrifuge, but is on the whole much inferior to sulphate of quinine.

*Dullunda Asylum.*—The Superintendent reports that the further trial of the crystalline febrifuge has led to the conclusion that, as compared with the amorphous febrifuge, larger doses of the former can be given without causing nausea, and that the greater solubility of the crystalline variety is an advantage in compounding.

*Howrah General Hospital.*—Dr. Pilcher reports that the action of the crystalline febrifuge was in all respects equal to the sulphate of quinine. Ordinary febrifuge has not such satisfactory results as it appeared to have at first. The number of cases in which excessive nausea is caused by the brown febrifuge is very large, and in some cases, though they are few, the brown febrifuge cannot be borne at all. He is of opinion that the brown febrifuge is a very unsatisfactory preparation from a purely pharmaceutical point of view, and its purification is most desirable, though the drug may cost half as much again.

## Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 21st January 1882.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
Western Districts.			
BURDWAN DIVN.	1 Burdwan, Jan. 21 '82	Nil	Weather—still cold and clear. <i>Rubbee</i> , sugarcane, and potato crops doing well. Rice sells at from 25 to 30 seers per rupee. Paddy being harvested. Cholera is decreasing in Sudder division, but remains about the same in Culna.
	2 Bankoora, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—clear, but rather warm for the season. Winter crops looking well. Gathering of early mustard commenced in places. Sugarcane fast ripening and progressing favourably. Fever abating, but cholera has appeared in Indas thana.
	3 Beerbhoom, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—cool and dry. <i>Amun</i> rice is harvested. Rain would benefit the <i>rubbee</i> . General health improving.
	4 Midnapore, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of paddy nearly completed; outturn generally excellent. Prices of food-grains low. Fever somewhat abated.
	5 Hooghly, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—cool and seasonable; wind northerly. Winter crops promise well. Public health generally good.
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	Howrah, „ 23 „	Nil	Weather—cool and fine. <i>Rubbee</i> crops doing well. Tobacco promising. Sugarcane ripening in some parts.
	Central Districts.		
	6 24-Pergunnahs, Jan. 23 '82	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of <i>amun</i> is still going on. Winter crops doing well. Rain wanted in Barripore sub-division. Fever and cholera abating. The latter still exists in Diamond Harbour sub-division.
	7 Nuddea, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—cool. Winter crops not doing well for want of rain. Fever prevalent, but abating. Some cases of cholera reported.
	8 Jessore, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—cold and clear. Harvesting of rice crop is nearly completed, that of cold-weather crops is progressing, but the outturn is generally much below the average. Fever is abating, but cholera is very prevalent in Sudder sub-division as well as in Khulna and Magura.
RAJSHAHY AND COCH BEHAR DIVN.	9 Moorsshedabad, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—cool and clear. Prospects of crops are on the whole favourable. Rain is wanted in places. Fever lingers at Rangamati, and there are only a few cases of cholera and small-pox.
	10 Dinagepore, Jan. 20 '82	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of <i>rubbee</i> crops good. Price of rice stationary.
	11 Rajshahye, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of crops generally favourable. Fever is abating. Price of rice unchanged.
	12 Rungpore, „ 20 „	Nil	Weather—character exhibits no material change since last report. Standing crops (mustard, &c.,) doing fairly well, but rain is wanted.
	13 Bogra, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—warmer and dry. Most of the winter rice and <i>kalai</i> has been harvested. Sugarcane and mustard are being cut. <i>Rubbee</i> crops are doing fairly, but some rain would do good. There are some cases of fever and cholera in a few villages.
DACC DIVN.	14 Pubna, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—fine and cool. Prospects of turmeric, sugarcane, mustard and peas are favourable. Public health is generally good, except a few cases of cholera in Pubna and Serajgunge.
	15 Darjeeling, „ 21 „	0.12	Weather—cold and clear since the rain. The rain has done good. All crops doing well.
	16 Julpigoree, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—getting warmer. <i>Amun</i> crop has yielded about 14 annas. Tobacco, sugarcane, potatoes, &c., all promising. General health fair.
	Cooch Behar, „ 20 „	Nil	Weather—cold. Slight rain in places. Cutting of late rice nearly finished.
	Mathabhanga „ „	0.02	Rain required for cold-weather crops; prospects of these still continue good.
DACC DIVN.	Mekligunge „ „	0.42	Price of rice Rs. 1-12. Public health good.
	Eastern Districts.		
	17 Dacca, Jan. 21 '82	Nil	Weather—cool. Winter crops are promising. <i>Boro</i> paddy is being sown in the jurisdiction of Sabhar.
	18 Furreedpore, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of winter crops fair. <i>Aus</i> being sown on low lands.
DACC DIVN.	19 Backergunge, „ 19 „	Nil	Weather—fine and clear for the last few days. On the 13th a shower fell in the south of the district. The <i>amun</i> harvest is now over, the outturn being somewhat above the average. Cold-weather crops are doing well. No material change in prices.
	20 Mymensingh, „ 20 „	Nil	Weather—dry and cool. State and prospects of crops favourable.



No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
<b>BENGAL.—(concluded.)</b>			
<i>Eastern Districts—(concluded.)</i>			
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	21 Chittagong Jan. 24 '82	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Prices stationary. Small-pox still reported. Cholera in town.
	22 Noakholly, „ 19 „	Nil	Weather—fair and seasonable. <i>Amun dhan</i> has been harvested. Average out-turn is 12 annas. Prospects of winter crops good.
	23 Tipperah, „ 20 „	Nil	Weather—warm for the time of year. State and prospects of crops good. There are still cases of cholera and fever in the district.
	24 Chittagong Hill Tracts, „ 17 „	Nil	Weather—clear, fine, but warm. Cold-weather crops doing well. Prospects good. One or two cases of small-pox. General health good.
	25 Hill Tipperah, „ 18 „	Nil	Weather—seasonably cold. Sugarcane still being cut. Winter crops doing well. Public health good.
<b>BEHAR.</b>			
PATNA DIVN.	25 Patna, Jan. 21 '82	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of paddy finished. Prospects of <i>rubbee</i> crops favourable. Public health good.
	26 Gya, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—cool. Harvesting of paddy not yet finished. Prospects of <i>rubbee</i> still favourable, but a shower of rain will improve the outturn of crops. A very few cases of fever in the interior.
	27 Shahabad, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—cold and dry. Rain much needed for <i>rubbee</i> , which in some parts of Sasseram has been injured for want of it. Fever much abated.
	28 Darbhanga, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—too warm for the season. Rice harvest is over; believed to be good. Rain wanted for <i>rubbee</i> . Prices falling. Health good.
	29 Mozufferpore, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—cold, but slightly warm during the day. Prospects of <i>rubbee</i> continue good. Rain needed. Public health satisfactory, except in Seetamarhee sub-division where fever is still prevalent.
	30 Sarun, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—fair and cold. Harvesting of paddy crop going on throughout the district. Prospects of <i>rubbee</i> and poppy crops good. Public health much improved.
BHAGULPORE DIVN.	31 Champaran, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of crops continue good. Public health good.
	32 Monghyr, Jan. 21 '82	Nil	Weather—bright and cool; temperature variable. Prospects of the <i>rubbee</i> still good, but rain would be beneficial.
	33 Banulpore, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—fine and dry with occasional westerly breezes. Prospects of winter crops still good. Outturn of harvested crops reported from Mudehporeah to be good and prices low. Some small-pox in Sudder and Banka sub-divisions; otherwise general health good.
	34 Purneah, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. <i>Aghani dhan</i> all reaped. Prospects of other crops hopeful. A shower of rain wanted everywhere. Fever and small-pox reported from Kissengunge sub-division.
	35 M-ldah, „ 21 „	Nil	No change in the weather, which is still warm for the third week in January. <i>Rubbee</i> crops are thriving. Prices of food-grains cheap. Public health fair.
	36 Southai Pergahs, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—bright and dry. State and prospects of crops good. In south and west the rice has been found to have run much to stalk, and the crop is somewhat below average.
<b>ORISSA.</b>			
ORISSA DIVN.	37 Cuttack, Jan. 20 '82	Nil	Weather—seasonable. <i>Rubbe</i> crop is still being reaped, and <i>dalua</i> rice transplanted. Owing to the late rain there is very little probability of a good mango crop. Common rice sells at 31 seers per rupee. A few cases of cholera reported.
	38 Pooree, „ 19 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. <i>Sarad</i> and <i>laghu</i> rice still being harvested. Sugarcane being crushed. Miscellaneous crops going on well. Common rice sells at from 31 to 41 Calcutta seers for the rupee. Fever still lingers and small-pox reported.
	39 Balasore, „ 20 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. The harvesting of cold-weather crops is in progress. Small-pox, measles, and cattle-disease reported from parts.
<b>CHOTA NAGPORE.</b>			
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>			
	40 Hazaribagh, Jan. 20 '82	Nil	Weather—cold and clear. Prospects of <i>rubbee</i> continue fair, but rain much wanted. Rice 25 seers per rupee. Cattle disease reported from several thanas. Public health generally good.
	41 Lohardugga, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—bright and cold. Rain wanted for ploughing at head-quarters, and for <i>rubbee</i> in Palamow. Prices steady. Cattle-disease reported here and there.
	42 Singbhoom, „ 20 „	Nil	Weather—warm and without change during the week. Rain much wanted. Cold-weather crops getting injured for want of rain. General health good.
	43 Manbhoom, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. Public health generally good.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,  
The 24th January 1882.COLMAN MACAULAY,  
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

## RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																							
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.			GREAT MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.								
Number.	DISTRICTS.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
BENGAL.																									
Western Districts.																									
1	Burdwan	A 15 12	13 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	32 8	27 0	26 4	34 0	30 4	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2	Bankoora	B 14 0	14 0	14 4	13 0	13 4	18 8	30 0	30 0	23 0	36 0	37 8	32 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
3	Beerbhoom	C 13 8	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	24 0	28 8	32 4	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
4	Midnapore	D 14 8	14 8	11 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
5	Hooghly	E 13 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Howrah	15 8	15 0	14 8	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	14 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Central Districts.																									
	Calcutta	14 0	14 8	14 0	26 0	34 0	23 0	10 0	10 0	6 12	17 12	17 12	18 0	...	...	...	22 0	...	...	20 0	...	...			
6	24-Pergunnabs...	F 13 5	13 5	13 5	26 8	26 8	26 4	10 0	10 0	10 8	17 8	20 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	17 8	...	...	26 0	...			
7	Nudda	16 13	17 6	18 13	32 0	40 0	32 0	17 4	20 0	16 0	24 10	22 0	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
8	Jessore	G 14 0	14 4	16 0	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	16 0	28 0	28 8	25 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
9	Moorshedabad	H 17 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	24 0	30 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
10	Dinapore	I 13 3	14 0	16 0	21 9	21 0	26 8	22 3	23 8	25 0	31 3	34 8	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
11	Rajshahye	{ 12 12 to 18 12 }	18 12	22 8	48 12	48 12	37 8	{ 20 0 to 24 0 }	{ 20 0 to 24 0 }	{ 16 8 to 21 0 }	37 0	32 0	{ 21 0 to 30 0 }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
12	Rangpore	J 15 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	17 0	22 8	22 8	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
13	Bogra	21 12	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	21 0	18 12	24 0	30 0	30 0	37 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
14	Pubna	K 22 8	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	29 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
15	Darjeeling	L 8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
16	Jalpigoree	M 9 0	9 0	8 12	20 0	...	...	14 5	13 0	13 0	22 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Eastern Districts.																									
17	Dacca	N 12 4	11 5	13 5	40 0	40 0	45 0	22 10	24 0	22 10	32 0	32 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
18	Furzedpore	O 24 0	22 0	21 0	35 0	35 0	40 0	21 0	20 0	7 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
19	Backergunge	P ...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 8	19 0	27 0	27 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
20	Mymensingh	Q 9 12	11 0	11 8	...	...	...	20 0	26 8	21 0	30 0	30 0	26 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

\* In the sub-divisions price of common rice varies from 16½ to 32 seers per rupee.

A In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 seers, barley 36 to 40 seers, best rice 21 to 23 seers, common rice 27 to 32 seers, gram 21 to 26½ seers, firewood 120 seers, and salt 8½ to 10 seers.

B In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 18 seers, barley 26 to 36 seers, best rice 20 to 32 seers, common rice 26 to 41 seers, maize or Indian-corn 28 to 52 seers, gram 12 to 24 seers, firewood 160 to 560 seers, and salt 8½ to 12 seers.

C In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 25 seers, best rice 20 to 33 seers, common rice 27 to 38 seers, gram 15 to 27½ seers, firewood 80 to 240 seers, and salt 9 to 10½ seers.

D In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 18 to 26½ seers, common rice 21 to 26½ seers, firewood 64 to 200 seers, and salt 8 to 9 seers.

E In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 19 seers, barley 19½ to 32 seers, best rice 10 to 22 seers, common rice 20 to 30 seers, gram 16 to 23 seers, firewood 100 to 160 seers, and salt 9 to 10 seers.

F In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12½ to 24 seers, barley 29 to 40 seers, best rice 9 to 20 seers, common rice 23 to 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Koochta) 13 seers, gram 20 to 32 seers, firewood 80 to 200 seers, and salt 9½ to 10 seers.

G In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 11 seers, best rice 9 to 25 seers, common rice 25 to 32 seers, gram 8 to 16 seers, firewood 2½ to 4 maunds, and salt 8 to 8½ seers.

H In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 to 19 seers, barley 40 to 55 seers, best rice 18 to 27½ seers, common rice 27 to 32½ seers, gram 24 to 31 seers, firewood 100 to 140 seers, and salt 9 to 9½ seers.



<p> <b>LESSER MILLET—</b>  <b>RAGI OR MURWA</b>  <b>AND CHENNA.</b> </p>	<p> <b>MAIZ OR INDIAN-</b>  <b>CORN.</b> </p>
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Present return.	
Next preceding return.	
Corresponding return of last year.	
Present return.	
Next preceding return.	
Corresponding return of last year.	

	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
01	***		***		***		***		***
02	***		***		36 0		36 0		38 0
03	***		***				40 0		***
04	***		***		***		***		***
05	***		***		***		***		***

000	000	34 0	40 0	32 0
001	001	32 0	32 0	26 0
002	002	000	000	000
003	003	000	000	000
004	004	000	000	000
005	005	000	000	000
006	006	000	000	000
007	007	000	000	000
008	008	000	000	000
009	009	000	000	000
010	010	000	000	000
011	011	000	000	000
012	012	000	000	000
013	013	000	000	000
014	014	000	000	000
015	015	000	000	000
016	016	000	000	000
017	017	000	000	000
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025	025	000	000	000
026	026	000	000	000
027	027	000	000	000
028	028	000	000	000
029	029	000	000	000
030	030	000	000	000
031	031	000	000	000
032	032	000	000	000
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034	034	000	000	000
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037	037	000	000	000
038	038	000	000	000
039	039	000	000	000
040	040	000	000	000
041	041	000	000	000
042	042	000	000	000
043	043	000	000	000
044	044	000	000	000
045	045	000	000	000
046	046	000	000	000
047	047	000	000	000
048	048	000	000	000
049	049	000	000	000
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096	096	000	000	000
097	097	000	000	000
098	098	000	000	000
099	099	000	000	000
100	100	000	000	000

[illegible]

GRAM.			FIREWOOD.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.

S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
24	8	24	8	19	12	100	0	100	0	80	0
20	8	20	0	18	0	320	0	320	0	300	0
22	0	20	0	18	0	180	0	180	0	180	0
19	0	19	0	17	0	160	0	160	0	160	0
22	0	22	0	18	0	120	0	120	0	120	0
22	8	22	0	20	0	80	0	80	0	80	0

26	0	24	8	21	6	90	0	90	0	90	0
21	4	21	6	18	0	100	0	100	0	90	0
29	0	29	0	24	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	0	22	0	18	0	110	0	110	0	110	0
33	0	33	0	26	2	120	0	120	0	120	0
20	0	20	0	16	0	160	0	180	0	120	0
30	0	{ 21 9 to 29 0 }		{ 18 0 to 24 0 }		240	0	240	0	250	0
12	0	12	0	9	0	120	0	120	0	120	0
12	12	13	8	19	8	67	8	67	8	67	8
21	0	22	8	17	12	200	0	200	0	...	...
8	0	8	0	7	0	160	0	160	0	...	...
13	6	13	6	11	6	188	0	128	0	...	...

25	0	25	5	20	0	100	0	100	0	10	0
12	0	12	0	13	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	0	21	0	18	0	100	0	100	0	100	0
20	0	20	0	17	0	...	...	...	...	...	...

2½ to 4 maunds, and salt 8 to 8½ seers.  
H. 14 the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 19 seers, barley 40 to 55 seers, best rice 18 to 27½ seers, common rice 27 to 32½ seers, gram 24 to 31 seers, firewood 100 to 140 seers, and salt 9 to 9½ seers.



## Districts of Bengal for the fortnight ending 15th January 1882.

WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.						AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.									DISTRICTS.
SALT.			SALT.			ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABOURER.			SCOE OR HORSE- KEEPER.			COMMON MASON, CARPENTER, OR BLACKSMITH.			
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
9 12	9 12	10 0	3 14 0	3 15 0	.....	9 6	8 0	8 0	7 0	6 0 to 7 0	6 0	11 4 to 13 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0	
9 0	9 0	9 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	.....	5 0 to 7 0	5 0 to 7 8	4 11 to 5 10	4 8 to 6 0	3 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 5 0	7 8 to 10 0	5 0 to 10 0	7 8	
9 0	9 8	9 0	4 5 0	4 1 3	.....	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	7 8	7 8	
10 0	10 0	9 0	3 13 0	3 13 0	.....	5 13	6 13	7 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	6 9 to 7 8	7 8 to 10 0	7 8	
9 0	9 0	9 0	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9 0	10 0	...	3 13 0	3 13 0	3 14 3	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	
8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	13 0	9 8	9 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	
9 0	9 0	9 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	
9 0	9 2 1/2	10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	.....	6 0	6 0	7 8	6 0	6 0	7 8	15 0	10 0 to 12 0	15 0	
8 8	8 0	8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	.....	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 0	6 0 to 8 0	6 0	15 0	10 0 to 15 0	15 0	
9 4	9 8	8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	.....	5 0	4 8 to 6 0	4 8 to 5 0	5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	7 8	5 0 to 15 0	7 0	
8 8	8 0	8 8	4 6 0	4 8 0	.....	6 0	7 8 to 4 0	7 0 to 4 0	7 0	7 0 to 5 8	7 0 to 5 8	15 0	15 0 to 11 0	15 0	
9 12	9 12	9 9	4 6 0	4 0 0	.....	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0 to 12 0	14 0	
8 12	8 12	8 12	4 8 0	4 10 0	.....	7 8	7 8	7 8	5 8	6 0	6 0	15 0	15 0 to 12 0	15 0	
8 10	8 4	9 0	4 4 0	4 4 4	.....	6 0	5 0 to 6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	10 0 to 16 0	12 0	
9 6	9 9	9 12	4 2 0	4 2 0	.....	6 0	7 0	7 6	6 0	5 0 to 6 0	6 0	12 0	10 0 to 15 0	12 0	
5 0	5 0	5 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	.....	7 8	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	15 0 to 19 0	15 0	
9 2	9 2	8 0	4 2 0	4 2 0	.....	7 8	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0 to 30 0	20 0	
10 0	10 0	9 8	3 14 0	3 13 0	4 0 0	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	8 0	8 0 to 20 0	8 0	
9 8	9 8	9 12	4 0 0	4 0 0	.....	7 0	9 6	...	6 1	6	...	15 0	7 8 to 15 0	...	
8 0	8 0	8 8	4 8 0	4 8 0	.....	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0 to 15 0	8 0	
9 12	9 12	9 8	4 0 0	4 0 0	.....	8 0 to 9 0	5 0 to 10 0	6 0 to 7 8	6 0	4 0 to 7 0	6 0	15 0	15 0 to 30 0	10 0	
BENGAL.															
Western Districts.															
Burdwan.															
Bankoora.															
Beerbhoom.															
Midnapore.															
Hooghly.															
Howrah.															
Central District.															
Calcutta.															
24-Pergunnahs.															
Nuddea.															
Jessore.															
Moorshedabad.															
Dinapore.															
Rajshahye.															
Rungpore.															
Bogra.															
Pubna.															
Darjeeling.															
Julpigoree.															
Eastern Districts.															
Dacca.															
Furreedpore.															
Backergunge.															
Mymensingh.															

I. In Raigunge prices are—Wheat 12 seers, best rice 20½ seers, common rice 37½ seers, gram 15 seers, firewood 140 seers, and salt 8 seers.

J. In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 16½ seers, barley (in Bagdogra) 1½ seers, best rice 16 to 24 seers, common rice 20 to 28 seers, gram 12 to 12½ seers, firewood 80 to 160 seers, and salt 8 to 8½ seers.

K. In Serajunge prices are—Wheat 24 seers, best rice 10½ seers, common rice 28 seers, gram 18 seers, and salt 9 seers.

L. In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat (in Silliguri) 8 seers, best rice 16 to 16 seers, common rice 18 to 18 seers, bulrush millet 20 to 22 seers, maize or Indian-corn 13 to 16 seers, gram 10 to 16 seers, firewood 160 seers, and salt 5½ to 7 seers.

M. In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat (in Boda) 8 seers, best rice 16 to 17 seers, common rice 16 to 32 seers, gram 8 to 16 seers, firewood 48 to 64 seers, and salt 6½ to 8 seers.

N. In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat (in Jaffergunge) 24 seers, barley (in Jaffergunge) 52½ seers, best rice 16 to 30 seers, common rice 26 to 33½ seers, gram 22 to 30 seers, firewood 80 to 120 seers, and salt 8 to 10 seers.

O. In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat (in Goalundo) 26 seers, best rice 22 to 27 seers, common rice 28 to 33 seers, gram 13 to 20 seers, firewood 120 to 200 seers, and salt 8 to 9½ seers.

P. In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 23 to 27 seers, common rice 25 to 34 seers, gram 10 to 20 seers, firewood 60 to 200 seers, and salt 6 seers.

Q. In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 13½ seers, best rice 10 to 35 seers, common rice 21 to 40 seers, gram 10 to 16 seers, and salt 8 to 9 seers.

## RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE																							
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.			GRASS MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.								
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.						
Eastern Districts—(Concluded.)																									
21	Chittagong	R 9 0	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	14 0	25 0	26 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...						
22	Noakhally	S ...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	21 0	22 0	32 0	27 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...						
23	Tipperah	11 12	11 12	14 0	...	...	...	27 0	26 0	26 0	36 0	37 8	39 0	...	...	...	...	...	...						
24	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	14 8	17 12	16 0	16 13	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...						
	Hill Tipperah	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	20 0	34 0	32 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...						
BEHAR.																									
25	Patna	20 0	20 0	25 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	23 0	22 0	26 10	...	...	...	...	...	...						
26	Gya	10 8	19 0	23 0	37 0	40 0	40 0	12 0	13 0	13 8	25 0	25 0	27 0	...	...	...	36 0	37 8	...						
27	Shahabad	T 15 8 to 18 0	16 0	19 0 to 21 0	38 0	36 8	37 0	20 0 to 22 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	23 0 to 25 0	23 8 to 26 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...						
28	Darbhanga	17 0	18 0	21 0	...	35 0	60 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	27 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...						
29	Muzafferpore	16 0	17 0	22 0	45 0	45 0	40 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	22 0	25 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...						
30	Sarun	16 8	16 8	17 8	44 0	43 0	46 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	23 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	...	45 0	42 0	39 0						
31	Chumpran	V 20 0	20 0	23 0	50 0	50 0	46 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	31 0	30 8	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...						
32	Monghyr	W 16 0	16 12	18 14	40 0	42 0	42 0	14 0	13 10	16 12	23 0	25 3	23 1	...	...	...	...	...	...						
33	Bhagulpore	X 13 14	15 2	15 12	44 7	44 7	50 8	15 2	15 2	20 3	25 4	27 12	22 11	...	...	...	...	...	...						
34	Purneah	Y 17 0	16 0	22 0	40 0	40 0	60 0	28 0	20 0	25 0	32 0	25 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...						
35	Maldah	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 8	25 0	28 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...						
36	Sonthal Pergas.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
ORISSA.																									
37	Cuttack	17 1	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	18 6	15 12	17 1	26 4	27 9	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...						
38	Pooree	14 0	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	20 0	32 8	30 0	32 8	...	...	...	...	...	...						
	Balasore	13 0	13 0	13 5	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	26 12	26 0	26 0	31 12	...	...	...	...	...	...						
CENTRAL NAGPORE.																									
South-Western Frontier Agency.																									
40	Hazratnabegh	Z 14 0	14 0	20 0	24 0	36 0	32 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...						
41	Lohardugga	ZI 15 0	15 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	...	24 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...						
42	Singbhoom	21 0	21 0	14 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	62 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...						
43	Maunbhoom	Z3 15 0	15 8	12 8	...	...	...	24 0	20 0	19 0	21 0	34 0	38 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...						

\* In the interior price of common rice varies from 27½ to 34½ seers per rupee.

R In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 20 to 24 seers, common rice 26 to 32 seers, firewood (in Cox's Bazar) 214 seers, and salt 8 to 9 seers.

S In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 19 to 35 seers, common rice 24 to 40 seers, and salt 7 to 10 seers.

T In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16½ to 17 seers, barley 34 to 46 seers, best rice 11 to 15 seers, common rice 18 to 25 seers, bulrush-millet (in Buxar) 30 seers, great millet (in Buxar) 30 seers, lesser millets 40 to 41 seers, maize or Indian-corn 32 to 40 seers, gram 29 to 31 seers, firewood 24 to 8 maunds, and salt 5 to 9½ seers.

U In the interior prices are:—Wheat 18 seers, barley 30 seers, best rice 13 seers, common rice 26 seers, lesser millets 42½ seers, maize or Indian-corn 60 seers, gram 35 seers, firewood 5 maunds, and salt 9 seers.

V In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 25 seers, barley 42 to 70 seers, best rice 18 to 22 seers, common rice 28 to 36½ seers, lesser millets 67 to 85 seers, maize or Indian-corn 68 to 90 seers, gram 28 to 42 seers, firewood (in Bettiah) 180 seers, and salt 7½ to 9½ seers.

W In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 17½ to 20 seers, barley 36 to 80 seers, best rice 12½ to 20 seers, common rice 24 to 25½ seers, Jowar 55 to 67 seers, lesser millets 55 to 60 seers, maize or Indian-corn 40 to 45 seers, gram 30 to 37 seers, firewood 4 maunds, and salt 8 to 9 seers.



## SEER OF 80 TOLAHS

LESSER MILLET— RAGI OR MURWA AND CHEENA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN CORN.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.

S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.

...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

...	...	...	55 0	40 0	40 0
...	...	44 0	39 0	41 0	40 0
...	...	...	40 0	{ 40 0 to 42 0 }	38 0
45 0	45 0	40 0	45 0	50 0	40 0
...	...	...	60 0	60 0	43 0
34 0	33 0	34 0	45 0	45 0	39 0
...	...	...	62 0	60 0	42 0
...	...	...	42 0	63 0	47 0
...	...	...	56 12	63 2	47 15
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

14 7	18 6	14 7	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

40 0	42 0	50 0	36 0	36 0	42 0
46 0	46 0	64 0	32 0	54 0	32 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
4 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	60 0

GRAM.			FIREWOOD.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
16 0	16 0	14 0	80 0	80 0	80 0
16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...
19 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0
12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...
40 0	40 0	35 0	130 0	130 0	100 0
37 0	37 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0
{ 31 0 33 0 to to 32 0 34 0 }			{ 30 0 120 0 120 0 120 0 }		
27 0	28 0	30 0	160 0	140 0	140 0
32 0	35 0	30 0	140 0	140 0	140 0
31 0	31 0	29 0	160 0	160 0	160 0
...	...	29 0	...	...	...
32 0	36 12	31 8	120 0	126 0	126 0
32 13	32 12	29 0	137 8	138 14	126 4
30 0	27 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0
16 0	20 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	100 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
23 10	21 0	24 15	160 0	160 0	160 0
18 0	17 0	17 8	105 0	105 0	100 0
16 0	16 0	13 5	128 0	128 0	91 0
27 0	28 8	28 8	240 0	240 0	240 0
16 0	20 0	22 0	140 0	140 0	160 0
21 0	21 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0
20 0	20 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	160 0



districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 15th January 1882.—(Concl'd.)

WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.						AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH									DISTRICTS.		
SALT.			SALT.			ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABOURER.			STYCE OR HORSE- KEEPER.			COMMON MASON, CARPENTER, OR BLACKSMITH.					
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	A Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.			
10 0	10 0	10 0	3 11 0	3 6 0	3 10 0	7 8 to 9 6 7 0	7 8 to 9 6 7 0	7 8 to 9 6 7 0	6 0 to 7 0 5 0	6 0 to 9 6 5 0	6 0 to 7 0 5 0	9 0 to 10 0 7 0	7 8 to 18 12 7 0	9 0 to 10 0 7 0	Chittagong.		
9 0	9 0	8 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	.....	to 8 0 6 0	to 8 0 6 0	to 8 0 6 0	to 7 0 5 0	to 7 0 5 0	to 7 0 5 0	to 20 0 7 0	to 20 0 7 0	to 15 0 7 0		Noakholly.	
9 4	9 4	9 8	4 2 0	4 2 0	.....	to 9 0 9 0	to 9 0 9 0	to 9 0 9 0	to 7 0 7 0	to 7 0 7 0	to 7 0 7 0	to 16 0 16 0	to 16 0 16 0	to 16 0 16 0			Tipperah.
8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
8 0	8 0	8 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	.....	7 0	7 8	7 0	6 8	6 0	6 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	BEHAR.		
9 0	...	...	4 0 0	4 2 0	4 1 6	3 0 to 4 0 2 8	3 0 to 4 0 2 8	3 0 to 4 0 2 8	4 0 to 4 0 4 0	4 0 to 5 0 4 0	4 0 to 5 0 4 0	5 10 to 8 0 6 0	5 10 to 7 8 5 3	5 10 to 7 8 5 3		Patna.	
9 0	9 0	9 0	4 3 0	4 3 0	.....	3 0 to 3 0 3 0	3 0 to 3 0 3 0	3 0 to 3 0 3 0	6 0 to 4 0 5 0	5 0 to 4 0 5 0	5 0 to 4 0 5 0	7 0 to 8 0 6 0	8 0 to 7 0 6 0	6 0 to 6 0 6 0			Gya.
9 8	10 0	9 4	3 10 0	3 10 0	.....	4 0 to 4 0 4 0	4 0 to 4 0 4 0	4 0 to 4 0 4 0	4 0 to 5 0 6 0	4 0 to 5 0 6 0	4 0 to 5 0 6 0	7 8 to 12 0 12 0	7 8 to 12 0 12 0	7 8 to 12 0 12 0			
9 0	9 0	8 4	.....	4 6 10	.....	3 8 to 4 0 2 0	3 8 to 4 0 2 0	3 8 to 4 0 2 0	3 0 to 3 0 3 0	3 0 to 3 0 3 0	3 0 to 3 0 3 0	5 8 to 10 0 4 0	5 8 to 10 0 4 0	5 8 to 10 8 4 0	Durbhunga.		
9 0	9 0	9 8	4 4 0	4 4 0	.....	3 0 to 3 0 3 0	5 0 to 3 0 3 0	5 0 to 3 0 3 0	5 0 to 4 0 4 0	5 0 to 4 0 4 0	5 0 to 4 0 4 0	6 0 to 6 0 6 0	8 0 to 6 0 6 0	6 0 to 6 0 6 0		Mozufferpore.	
9 0	9 0	9 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	.....	3 12 to 5 0	3 12 to 4 0	3 12 to 3 0	6 0 to 4 0	6 0 to 4 0	6 0 to 4 0	10 0 to 8 0	10 0 to 8 0	7 0 to 6 0			Sarun.
8 8	8 8	8 8	4 12 0	4 8 0	.....	3 12 to 4 0	3 12 to 4 0	3 12 to 4 0	4 0 to 4 0	4 0 to 4 0	4 0 to 4 0	5 10 to 7 8	5 10 to 7 8	5 10 to 7 8			
8 0	9 7	8 6	4 10 0	3 15 6	.....	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	6 0 to 10 0	6 0 to 10 0	6 0 to 10 0	Monghyr.		
9 7	9 7	9 7	3 14 6	3 14 6	.....	4 11 to 5 10	4 11 to 5 10	4 11 to 5 10	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	7 0 to 16 0	7 0 to 16 0	7 0 to 16 0		Bhagulpore.	
8 0	8 0	8 0	4 7 1	.....	.....	5 10 to 7 0	5 10 to 6 0	5 10 to 7 8	5 0 to 5 0	5 0 to 5 0	5 0 to 6 0	16 0 to 8 0	16 0 to 7 0	16 0 to 6 0			Purneah.
9 0	8 8	9 0	4 5 0	4 4 0	.....	7 0 to 3 12	6 0 to 3 12	7 8 to 3 12	5 0 to 3 12	5 0 to 3 12	5 0 to 3 12	15 0 to 7 8	20 0 to 7 8	15 0 to 7 8			
...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	3 12	3 12	3 12	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Sonthal Perghs.		
ORISSA.																	
11 0	11 0	11 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	5 10 to 7 0	5 10 to 7 0	5 10 to 7 0	4 0 to 7 0	4 0 to 7 0	4 0 to 5 0	7 8 to 8 0	7 8 to 8 0	7 8 to 8 0		Cuttack.	
11 0	11 0	11 13	3 6 0	3 6 0	.....	7 0 to 10 0	7 0 to 10 0	7 0 to 10 0	5 0 to 10 0	5 0 to 10 0	5 0 to 10 0	8 0 to 10 0	8 0 to 10 0	8 0 to 10 0			Pooree.
9 3	9 3	9 4	3 12 0	3 12 0	.....	5 10 to 7 8	6 9 to 7 8	6 9 to 7 8	5 0 to 7 8	5 0 to 7 8	5 0 to 7 8	7 8 to 11 4	7 8 to 11 4	7 8 to 11 4	Balasore.		
CHOTA NAGPORE.																	
South-Western Frontier Agency.																	
8 0	8 4	8 0	4 7 0	4 8 0	.....	3 4 6 to 3 12	3 0 to 3 8	3 0 to 3 8	3 0 to 3 0	3 0 to 3 0	3 0 to 3 0	6 0 to 5 0	5 0 to 5 0	6 0 to 5 0		Hazareebagh.	
8 0	8 0	8 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	.....	3 12 to 3 0	3 8 to 3 0	3 8 to 3 0	3 0 to 3 0	3 0 to 3 0	3 0 to 3 0	5 0 to 5 0	15 0 to 5 0	10 0 to 5 0	Lohardugga.		
7 0	7 0	7 9	5 8 3	5 10 2	.....	3 0 to 3 12	3 0 to 3 12	3 0 to 3 12	3 0 to 3 12	3 0 to 3 12	3 0 to 3 12	5 0 to 4 8	5 0 to 4 8	5 0 to 4 8			Singbhoom.
8 8	8 8	9 0	4 5 0	4 5 0	.....	3 12 to 3 12	3 12 to 3 12	3 12 to 3 12	4 0 to 4 0	4 0 to 4 0	4 0 to 4 0	10 0 to 10 0	9 6 to 10 0	10 0 to 10 0			

- X In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 to 25 seers, barley (in Sopole) 50 seers, best rice 22 to 32½ seers, common rice 23 to 37½ seers, lesser millets 40 to 70 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Banka) 1 maund, gram 25 to 28 seers, firewood 4 maunds, and salt 8 to 8½ seers.
- Y In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 16 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 16 to 28 seers, common rice 28 to 40 seers, gram 13 to 30 seers, firewood 64 to 120 seers, and salt 8 seers.
- Z In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 18 seers, barley 30 to 40 seers, best rice 15 seers, common rice 24 to 27 seers, lesser millets 40 to 60 seers, maize or Indian-corn 35 to 40 seers, gram 27 to 35 seers, firewood 200 to 320 seers, and salt 8½ seers.
- Z1 In Lohardugga prices are :—Wheat 23 seers, best rice 28 seers, common rice 34 seers, gram 30 seers, firewood 5 maunds, and salt 8 seers.
- Z2 In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 16 seers, best rice 35 to 28 seers, common rice 32 to 35 seers, great millet (in Govindpore) 45 seers, lesser millets (in Govindpore) 60 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Burabazar) 70 seers, gram 13 to 22 seers, firewood 6 to 20 maunds, and salt 8 to 10 seers.

Published for general information.

JOLMAN MACAULAY,  
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

## WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in

Number.	MARTS.	PRICES PER MAUND														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJEA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	2 14 0	2 12 0	2 14 0	1 2 0	1 3 0	1 12 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	...	...	...
2	Seraingunge ...	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 9 0	3 12 0	1 5 0	1 6 6	1 4 0	...	...	...
3	Dacca ...	3 3 0	3 9 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 14 0	1 11 0	1 10 0	1 11 0	1 3 0	1 3 0	1 2 0	...	...	...
4	Naraingunge..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 5 0	1 0 0	1 6 0	1 3 0	1 4 0	1 2 0	...	...	...
5	Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	2 6 0	2 10 0	1 8 0	1 6 0	1 7 0	...	...	...
6	Patna ...	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 9 6	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 8 0	1 13 0	1 13 0	1 8 0	...	...	...
7	Balasore ...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 5 0	...	...	...
8	Pooree ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 4 0	1 5 4	1 4 0	...	...	...
9	Cuttack ...	2 2 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	...	...	...	2 0 0	2 5 0	2 2 0	1 8 0	1 6 0	1 8 0	...	...	...

CALCUTTA,  
The 24th January 1882.



*the undermentioned Marts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 15th January 1882.*

OF 40 SEERS.

GREAT MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLET— RABI OR MURWA AND CHEENA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FIRWOOD.*			SALT.			MARTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
1 12 0	...	2 0 0	...	...	...	1 3 0	1 0 0	1 4 0	1 9 0	1 10 0	1 14 0	0 6 30	6 30	6 3	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 2 0	2 2 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	4 3 0	4 0 4	4 0 0	Serajunge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 15 0	0 6 0	6 0 0	5 0	3 14	0 3 13	0 4 0	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 12 0	1 12 0	2 2 0	0 8 0	8 0	0 8 0	3 12	0 3 12	0 4 0	Narainjunge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 11	0 3 6	0 3 10	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 12 3	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 2 0	0 5 0	5 0 0	6 3	4 0 0	4 2 0	4 1 6	Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	0 5 0	5 0 0	7 0	3 12	0 3 12	0 4 6	Balasore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 6	0 3 6	0	Poorse.
...	...	...	2 10 0	2 0 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	1 9 0	1 11 0	1 9 0	0 4 0	4 0 0	4 0	3 8	0 3 8	0 3 8	Cuttack.

Published for general information.

COLMAN MACAULAY,  
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from  
15th to 21st January 1882.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Mean pressure barometer at 33° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Miles recorded.	Rain.	WEATHER.
				Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.				
1882.		☉	Inches.	☉	☉	☉	☉	☉	Inches	☉	%				Inches	
Jan.	15th	128.8	30.122	65.4	76.1	19.1	57.0	59.4	0.432	54.9	70	Calm, NNE and W by S	...	54	Nil	Clear, $\overline{\text{D}}$ .
"	16th	129.1	30.129	66.2	76.4	21.1	55.3	59.5	0.436	55.1	72	Calm and N by W	..	46	"	Clear, $\overline{\text{D}}$ .
"	17th	131.6	30.079	64.7	76.5	21.8	54.7	58.9	0.422	54.2	71	Calm and NNW	...	35	"	Clear, $\overline{\text{D}}$ .
"	18th	131.0	30.123	65.1	77.5	23.4	54.1	59.3	0.436	55.1	72	Calm and N by E	...	30	"	Clear, $\overline{\text{D}}$ .
"	19th	131.9	30.159	65.4	78.0	21.2	56.8	58.2	0.394	52.3	63	Calm, NNE and N	...	73	"	Clear, $\overline{\text{D}}$ .
"	20th	131.2	30.115	64.4	77.5	21.8	55.7	57.8	0.394	52.3	65	Calm, N by E, and NNW	...	55	"	Clear, $\overline{\text{D}}$ .
"	21st	133.7	30.065	64.9	77.6	21.7	55.9	57.3	0.372	50.3	60	Calm and NNW	...	48	"	Clear, $\overline{\text{D}}$ .

The mean pressure of the seven days ... 30.113  
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ... 30.021

The mean temperature of the seven days ... 65.0  
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ... 67.7  
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days ... 23.9  
The maximum temperature during the seven days ... 78.0

The highest velocity of the wind in one hour during the seven days ... 10  
The highest pressure of the wind on one square foot during the seven days ... Not measureable.

The mean relative humidity during the seven days ... 68  
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ... 70

The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st January 1882 ... Nil.  
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ... 0.06  
The total fall from 1st to 21st January 1882 ... 0.13  
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ... 0.17

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h, and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The direction of the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

$\overline{\text{D}}$  fog,  $\text{D}$  dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA.  
The 23rd January 1882.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,  
For Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.



Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office,  
Chowringhee, from 15th to 21st January 1882.

MONTH.	Date.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.			Rain.
		Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	
1882.		o	o	o	o	Inches.	o	%	Inches.
January ... ..	15th ...	66.9	78.6	20.5	58.1	.415	53.8	62	Nil.
" ... ..	16th ...	67.2	78.6	22.8	57.9	.428	54.6	65	"
" ... ..	17th ...	67.3	79.0	22.1	56.9	.413	53.6	64	"
" ... ..	18th ...	67.3	79.8	22.9	56.9	.422	54.2	64	"
" ... ..	19th ...	67.9	79.8	21.9	57.9	.409	53.4	61	"
" ... ..	20th ...	67.5	79.6	21.7	57.9	.395	52.4	59	"
" ... ..	21st ...	67.7	80.0	23.3	56.7	.383	51.6	57	"

The mean temperature of the seven days ... 67.4  
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days ... 23.3  
The maximum temperature during the seven days ... 80.0

The mean relative humidity during the seven days ... 62

The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st January 1882 ... Nil.

The mean temperature is obtained by applying to the mean of the 10h, 16h, and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years.

The means of the hygrometric elements are the crude means of the values derived from the three readings of the instruments.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,

The 23rd January 1882.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,

For Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

Statements showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Canals for the month of November 1881.

## ORISSA CIRCLE.

Kendrapara Canal and its Branch to Gundakia on the Gobri River.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—54 MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			

## LOCAL TRAFFIC.\*

(1)—PRIVATE.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
1	Betel leaves	20	50	66	2	84	1 10 0	.....
1	Cotton	150	1,500	243	9	144	2 4 0	.....
1	Dry fish	350	1,750	657	23	920	16 15 0	.....
3	Barthen pots	50	20	223	8	146	5 0 0	.....
176	Empty boats	.....	.....	20,601	740	25,803	238 7 6	.....
1	Gram	200	800	380	14	588	12 3 0	.....
2	Gunny-bags	500	1,500	746	27	780	20 12 0	.....
11	Hides	2,200	22,000	4,531	163	6,360	119 73 6	.....
28	Jaggery	3,300	16,500	6,205	221	6,794	146 0 0	.....
6	Jute	600	3,000	1,679	56	641	34 8 0	.....
1	Kharee	50	100	104	4	48	1 0 0	.....
36	Miscellaneous	6,000	14,100	11,310	404	15,735	358 12 0	.....
1	Mail	.....	.....	2,868	102	3,835	89 15 0	.....
7	Oil-cake	600	600	1,432	51	1,960	40 10 0	.....
4	Ophum	.....	.....	460	16	480	13 8 0	.....
23	Paddy	2,700	5,400	5,365	188	4,389	74 10 0	.....
35	Passengers (959 in number)	.....	.....	16,754	599	20,265	670 3 8	.....
29	Rice	16,000	64,000	20,245	1,044	41,420	831 0 0	.....
1	Stone	50	5	90	3	48	0 12 0	.....
14	Salt	1,500	7,500	3,070	109	2,382	52 3 0	.....
3	Salt-fish	250	1,250	485	18	576	7 8 0	.....
3	Sleepers	1,500	6,000	2,643	94	3,948	78 12 0	.....
6	Turmeric	1,100	5,500	2,105	75	1,046	54 4 0	.....
3	Til-seed	650	3,250	1,309	47	1,964	39 13 0	.....
12	Timbers	300	300	601	24	938	21 15 0	.....
440	Total	37,870	1,56,425	1,13,146	4,041	1,48,204	2,932 6 8*	0 3 7
355	Total of same month last year	18,960	1,13,380	75,214	2,686	93,038	1,670 4 1	0 3 4
MISCELLANEOUS.								
5	Bamboos (28,150 in number)	.....	350	.....	.....	.....	28 4 3	.....
...	Logs (22 in number)	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	0 6 6	.....
...	Timbers (83 in number)	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	18 4 3	.....
5	Total	.....	590	.....	.....	.....	46 15 0	.....
35	Total of same month last year	.....	724	.....	.....	.....	590 2 7	.....

\* In comparing with the corresponding month of last year the private trade shows an increase of Rs. 720, which is due to the increase of traffic in items rice, passengers, jaggery, hides, and empties.

## (2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

8	Empty boats	.....	.....	1,215	43	1,752	17 11 6	.....
1	Firewood	50	5	137	5	80	1 4 0	.....
16	Laterite stone	4,200	65	8,390	300	12,600†	265 11 0	.....
1	Stores, &c.	100	500	210	7	294	6 8 0	.....
26	Total	4,350	570	9,952	355	14,726	291 2 6	0 4 0
11	Total of same month last year	900	15	5,335	119	1,979	89 7 6	0 3 8
MISCELLANEOUS.								
...	Bamboos 12,000	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	11 4 0	.....
9	Boats passed free†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Total	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	11 4 0	.....
96	Total of same month last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

† A memorandum of free boats is attached.

## ABSTRACT.

445	Private, including miscellaneous	37,870	1,57,015	1,13,146	4,041	1,48,204	2,970 5 8	.....
35	Government stores, including miscellaneous	4,350	720	9,952	355	14,726	302 6 3	.....
480	Grand Total	42,220	1,57,735	1,23,098	4,396	1,63,020	3,281 12 2‡	.....
497	Grand Total of same month last year	19,860	1,14,110	75,549	2,805	95,047	2,280 14 2	.....

‡ Of this, Rs. 4 6-8-6 is the total collection of Gobree Canal locks, and Rs. 2,255-3-8 is the collection of Kendrapara Canal locks.



*Kendrapara Canal—concluded.*

MEMO.						Rs. A. P.	
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	...	...	...	...	...	2,870	2 7
Amount of tollage for the month	...	...	...	...	...	3,281	12 2
Total						6,151	14 9
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	...	...	...	...	...	1,188	6 3
Balance at the end of the month	...	...	...	...	...	4,963	8 6

PARTICULARS.		MEMO. OF FREE BOATS.			Tollage realizable.	
		No. of boats.	Maundage.	Tonnage.	Rs. A. P.	
Passenger boats of Government officials on duty	...	9	1,007	36	22	6 0
Total	...	9	1,007	36	22	6 0

*High Level Canal, Range I.*

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—34 MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			

## LOCAL TRAFFIC.

## (1)—PRIVATE.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
6	Castor seeds	500	2,000	1,886	49	1,666	34 6 0	.....
1	Chalk	100	400	300	11	374	7 8 0	.....
1	Country potatoes	20	40	59	2	68	0 12 0	.....
25	Empty boats	.....	.....	2,522	90	2,956	26 6 0	.....
2	Gingelly	200	800	355	13	442	8 14 0	.....
5	Hides	150	1,500	327	12	408	7 8 0	.....
1	Jaggery	100	500	235	8	96	1 2 0	.....
4	Miscellaneous	300	1,000	579	21	690	11 4 0	.....
1	Paddy	30	60	55	2	24	0 4 0	.....
13	Passengers (127 in number)	.....	.....	1,196	43	1,462	30 13 3	.....
10	Rice	300	2,600	1,706	63	2,142	40 13 0	.....
5	Salt	300	1,500	408	18	576	12 0 0	.....
3	Salt fish	100	800	208	9	270	4 8 0	.....
1	Timber	10	30	25	1	8	0 9 6	.....
2	Tamarind	20	100	50	2	68	1 4 0	.....
1	Turner	100	500	212	8	184	3 0 0	.....
81	Total	2,580	11,830	9,822	352	11,434	190 15 9*	0 3 2
100	Total of same month last year	2,730	11,490	9,671	346	11,113	207 4 9	0 3 6
MISCELLANEOUS.								
...	Bamboos (8,400 in number)	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	7 14 0	.....
...	Total	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	7 14 0	.....
...	Total of same month last year	.....	85	.....	.....	.....	6 3 0	.....

\* In comparing with the corresponding month of last year, the private trade shows a decrease of Rs. 14, which is due to the falling off of traffic in items gingelly, passengers, empties, &c.

## (2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

34	Empty boats	.....	.....	4,049	145	2,880	33 4 0	.....
1	Iron bridges, &c.	.....	.....	1,155	41	1,394	27 8 0	.....
31	Laterite stone	7,000	120	12,935	462	462	64 8 0	.....
1	Stores, &c.	.....	.....	870	31	1,054	21 4 0	.....
67	Total	7,000	120	19,009	679	5,790	146 8 0	0 4 9
49	Total of same month last year	5,500	90	13,398	479	1,385	66 0 0	0 9 2
MISCELLANEOUS.								
6	Boats passed free†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Total of same month last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

† A memorandum of free boats is attached.

## ABSTRACT.

81	Private, including miscellaneous	2,580	11,830	9,822	352	11,434	198 13 9	.....
73	Government stores, including miscellaneous	7,000	120	19,009	679	5,790	146 8 0	.....
154	Grand Total	9,580	12,050	28,831	1,031	17,224	345 5 9	.....
151	Grand Total of same month last year	8,230	11,665	23,069	825	12,498	279 7 9	.....

MEMO.						Rs. A. P.	
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	...	...	...	...	...	293	12 3
Amount of tollage for the month	...	...	...	...	...	345	5 9
Total						639	2 0
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	...	...	...	...	...	259	2 3
Balance at the end of the month	...	...	...	...	...	379	15 9

PARTICULARS.		MEMO. OF FREE BOATS.			Tollage realizable.	
		No. of boats.	Maundage.	Tonnage.	Rs. A. P.	
Passenger boats passed for Government officials on duty	6	790	28	13	2 0	
Total	6	790	28	13	2 0	

## Taldunda Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—27½ MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			

## LOCAL TRAFFIC.

## (1)—PRIVATE.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
1	Jaggery	234	1,170	315	11	281	3 2 6	.....
1	Spices	216	500	441	16	16	0 8 10	.....
3	Clothes	1,638	9,000	3,187	114	114	3 15 9	.....
1	Timbers	225	25	270	10	244	2 11 3	.....
1	Sleepers	502	300	1,062	38	38	1 5 3	.....
1	Tundy grass	898	85	903	34	342	4 13 0	.....
1	Mustard seed	248	741	320	11	253	3 3 3	.....
1	Till seed	216	648	441	16	16	0 8 10	.....
1	Miscellaneous	563	2,000	1,062	38	38	1 5 3	.....
42	Passengers	.....	.....	23,510	840	1,679	117 9 1	.....
11	Empty	.....	.....	5,039	108	868	8 5 5	.....
64	Total	4,650	14,422	34,610	1,236	3,889	147 8 5	0 7 2
40	Total of same month last year	398	50	28,538	1,019	2,870	172 10 6	0 11 6
MISCELLANEOUS.								
...	11 Logs	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	1 0 6	.....
...	2,300 Bamboos	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	2 14 0	.....
...	1,171 Passengers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 8 8	.....
...	Total	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	8 7 2	.....
...	Total of same month last year	.....	240	.....	.....	.....	23 9 9	.....

## (2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

...	Nil.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
62	Total of same month last year	14,852	537	34,554	1,234	1,851	118 5 11	1 0 5
MISCELLANEOUS.								
...	Nil.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total of same month last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

## ABSTRACT.

64	Private, including miscellaneous	4,650	14,487	34,610	1,236	3,889	155 15 7	.....
...	Government stores, including miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
64	Grand Total	4,650	14,487	34,610	1,236	3,889	155 15 7	.....
102	Grand Total of same month last year	15,250	827	65,092	2,253	4,721	314 10 2	.....

## MEMO.

Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	.....	Rs. A. P.	82 6 3
Amount of tollage for the month	.....	.....	155 15 7
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	.....	Total	238 5 10
Balance at the end of the month	.....	.....	195 13 1
	.....	.....	42 8 9

## High Level Canal, Range II.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—12½ MILES.

## LOCAL TRAFFIC.

## (1)—PRIVATE.

1	Beeswax	250	1,000	476	17	204	5 15 0	.....
1	Cheena	50	200	125	4	40	1 9 0	.....
6	Empty boats	.....	.....	623	23	289	3 7 0	.....
1	Moong	50	200	120	4	48	1 4 0	.....
1	Oil	100	3,000	401	14	168	5 0 0	.....
1	Gunny-bags	50	350	169	6	60	1 14 0	.....
1	Paddy	50	100	180	6	78	2 3 0	.....
10	Passengers (127 in number)	.....	.....	720	26	325	8 3 6	.....
1	Turneric	40	200	90	3	39	0 15 0	.....
23	Total	640	5,050	2,904	103	1,251	80 6 6*	0 47
31	Total of same month last year	1,665	6,650	5,515	197	2,165	63 5 3	0 56
MISCELLANEOUS.								
...	Timbers (56 in number)	.....	220	.....	.....	.....	3 3 0	.....
...	Small dongahs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 11 0	.....
...	Total	.....	220	.....	.....	.....	10 14 0	.....
...	Total of same month last year	.....	240	.....	.....	.....	6 7 5	.....

\* In comparison with the corresponding month of last year, the private trade shows a decrease of Rs. 29, which is due to the falling off of traffic in items paddy, catechu, gingelly, passengers, &c.









## Midnapore Canal—concluded.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton- mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			
ABSTRACT.								
4,332	Private, including miscellaneous ... ..	2,36,745	11,93,364	7,16,710	25,596	4,22,565	7,135 12 9	.....
...	Government stores, including miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,332	Grand Total ...	2,36,745	11,93,364	7,16,710	25,596	4,22,565	7,135 12 9*	.....
5,682	Grand Total of same month last year ...	2,29,171	12,50,707	6,60,885	23,817	4,05,987	6,494 3 3	.....

\* This includes toll on the Narainghur channel amounting to Rs. 72-5-6.

MEMO.		Rs. A. P.	
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	.....	3,397	1 9
Amount of tollage for the month	.....	7,135	12 9
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	.....	10,532	14 6
Balance at the end of the month	.....	3,425	3 3

## Hidgellie Tidal Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—29 MILES.

## LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

10	Ghooting	2,510	2,517	4,250	.....	29 3 6	.....
17	Earthenware	426	280	1,800	.....	17 1 0	.....
13	Sand	2,110	218	4,225	.....	29 0 9	.....
4	Timber	152	345	345	.....	5 10 0	.....
7	Firewood	675	178	1,270	.....	12 12 0	.....
7	Piece-goods (European)	175	4,625	790	.....	8 2 0	.....
21	Jute	1,096	2,424	2,735	.....	19 11 6	.....
6	Mats	620	2,360	1,655	.....	11 6 0	.....
134	Paddy	10,690	7,276	21,680	.....	257 14 9	.....
133	Rice	7,985	8,842	17,130	.....	173 15 9	.....
22	Other oil-seed	1,050	4,270	2,970	.....	20 11 9	.....
2	Oil-cake	19	19	70	.....	0 7 6	.....
31	Vegetables	283	352	900	.....	8 11 9	.....
50	Tobacco	2,350	14,100	6,500	.....	57 4 0	.....
1	Grass for thatching	16	5	30	.....	0 8 6	.....
15	Straw	1,114	402	2,905	.....	19 12 9	.....
1	Betel-nuts	200	1,600	400	.....	7 4 0	.....
3	Sugar, refined	53	220	150	.....	1 10 9	.....
1	Do., unrefined	20	200	60	.....	0 10 9	.....
20	Salt	4,310	17,200	8,565	.....	62 1 0	.....
1	Luggage	20	200	100	.....	0 11 0	.....
9	Miscellaneous	122	210	550	.....	4 5 6	.....
1	Cattle	20	10	40	.....	0 11 3	.....
1	Hides	200	3,000	250	.....	4 8 6	.....
35	Passenger boats	.....	.....	4,430	.....	55 9 6	.....
471	Empty boats	.....	.....	28,775	.....	255 9 0	.....
6	Bamboo	390	175	1,065	.....	8 1 0	.....
2	Dry fish	13	35	140	.....	1 13 6	.....
1,084	Total	56,621	71,024	1,13,640	4,058	61,381	1,075 5 3 0 33
1,534	Total of same month last year	79,489	1,31,730	2,16,980	7,740	1,23,112	2,158 0 9 0 33
MISCELLANEOUS.							
...	Passengers (420 in number)	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 12 0	.....
...	Rafts of timber	2,036	4,000	.....	.....	36 3 0	.....
...	Ditto of bamboo	20	30	.....	.....	0 12 0	.....
...	Demurrage	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 0 0	.....
10	Boats passed free	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Total	2,056	4,630	.....	.....	49 11 0	.....
...	Total of same month last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	111 3 9	.....

## (2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

1	Moulding table	200	1,000	500	.....	9 1 0	.....
1	Total	200	1,000	500	18	518	9 1 0
...	Total of same month last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
MISCELLANEOUS.							
NIL.							
...	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total of same month last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Hidgellee Tidal Canal—concluded.*

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		*TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton- miage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			

### ABSTRACT.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
1,094	Prifate, including miscellaneous ...	28,677	75,034	1,13,640	4,058	61,384	1,195 0 3	.....
1	Government stores, including miscellaneous	200	1,000	500	18	518	9 1 0	.....
1,095	Grand Total ...	28,877	76,034	1,14,140	4,076	61,899	1,134 1 3	.....
1,534	Grand Total of same month last year ...	70,489	1,31,730	2,16,980	7,749	1,23,112	2,269 4 6	.....

## MEMO.

MEMO.										Rs. A. P.	
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month										301	5 0
Amount of tollage for the month										1,134	1 3
										<hr/>	
Total										1,435	6 3
Amount credited in the accounts for the month										1,140	7 3
										<hr/>	
Balance at the end of the month										294	15 0

SONE CIRCLE.

*Arrah Canal.*

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—65 MILES.

### LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)-PRIVATE.

40	Wheat	...	...	...	...	17,669	26,563	23,669	845	61,230	361	8	9	...
31	Salt	...	...	...	...	9,590	43,155	14,190	506	31,524	287	4	3	...
27	Other articles of food	...	...	...	...	2,625	2,625	6,675	238	8,457	89	5	3	...
2	Linseed	...	...	...	...	1,342	4,036	1,742	62	1,542	11	5	3	...
2	Mustard	...	...	...	...	877	2,631	1,777	42	3,150	17	13	6	...
3	Stone	...	...	...	...	232	36	682	24	1,310	5	3	3	...
7	Gunny bags	...	...	...	...	310	2,480	1,360	48	2,810	27	8	0	...
8	Glasses and empty casks	...	...	...	...	159	159	1,139	40	1,465	13	0	9	...
2	Iron pipes	...	...	...	...	151	200	519	18	738	7	13	0	...
1	Machine	...	...	...	...	118	1,400	193	6	102	1	1	6	...
1	Garoo or red paint	...	...	...	...	487	9,740	687	24	1,890	10	8	9	...
84	Empty	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,193	292	9,415	43	4	0	...
11	Passengers	...	...	...	...	...	...	784	28	810	19	3	0	...
219	Total	...	...	...	...	33,540	92,945	61,010	2,173	1,24,349	886	1	3	0 1 3
134	Total of same month last year	...	...	...	...	19,274	67,278	33,535	1,191	54,971	472	5	3	0 1 6
MISCELLANEOUS.														
29	Rafts of bamboos and bullahs (54,512 in number).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	1	3	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	1	3	...
	Total of same month last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	11	9	...

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

1	Coal	...	...	...	...	...	274	137	474	16	928	9 13 6	...
2	Iron	...	...	...	...	...	219	647	519	18	798	10 15 0	...
6	Stones	...	...	...	...	...	1,376	215	2,16	75	4,218	22 15 6	...
7	Empty	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,323	47	2,250	11 5 3	...
15						Total	1,869	699	4,442	156	8,194	55 1 3	0 12
26						...	5,955	7,477	8,453	299	11,287	100 7 6	0 17
	MISCELLANEOUS.												
	1 Raft of bamboos and bullahs (209 in number).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	...
						...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	...
						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...



## Arrah Canal—concluded.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			
ABSTRACT.								
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
210	Private, including miscellaneous ...	33,540	92,946	67,010	2,173	1,24,349	959 2 6	.....
15	Government stores, including miscellaneous ...	1,869	909	4,442	156	8,194	55 9 3	.....
234	Grand Total ...	35,409	93,945	65,452	2,329	1,32,543	1,014 11 9*	.....
160	Grand Total of same month last year ...	25,229	74,755	41,896	1,490	66,258	626 8 6	.....

\* The increase is due to the collection of Main Western Canal tolls made by the Buxar Division on account of this division.

## MEMO.

						Rs. A. P.
	Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month ...	...	...	...	...	121 4 3
	Amount of tollage for the month ...	...	...	...	...	1,014 11 9
	Amount credited in the accounts for the month ...	...	...	Total	...	1,136 0 0
	Balance at the end of the month ...	...	...	...	...	1,024 7 9
						111 8 3

## Western Main Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—22 MILES.

## LOCAL TRAFFIC.

## (1)—PRIVATE.

31	Wheat ...	15,900	31,800	20,400	728	12,376	134 0 6	.....
1	Grain ...	500	250	675	24	408	4 3 6	.....
1	Mill-stones ...	200	75	350	12	264	1 6 9	.....
1	Linsced ...	300	1,200	400	14	238	2 8 0	.....
2	Mustard ...	900	3,600	1,150	41	667	7 3 0	.....
36	Total ...	17,800	36,925	22,975	819	13,983	149 5 9	0 2 0
17	Total of same month last year ...	2,850	7,152	4,650	165	8,640	110 2 9	0 2 4
MISCELLANEOUS.								
2	Excess toll realized for wrong calculations...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 4 6	.....
2	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 4 6	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

## (2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

23	Building stone ...	8,000	400	10,950	391	3,910	84 14 9	.....
3	Mill-stones ...	1,100	55	1,575	56	560	8 15 9	.....
5	Empty boats ...	.....	.....	600	21	210	2 6 6	.....
31	Total ...	9,100	455	13,125	468	4,680	96 5 0	0 1 3
4	Total of same month last year ...	1,300	65	1,875	66	1,315	8 14 6	0 1 3
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Nil.								
...	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

## ABSTRACT.

38	Private, including miscellaneous ...	17,800	36,925	22,975	819	13,983	152 10 3	.....
31	Government stores, including miscellaneous ...	9,100	455	13,125	468	4,680	96 5 0	.....
60	Grand Total ...	26,900	37,380	36,100	1,287	18,663	248 15 3	.....
21	Grand Total of same month last year ...	4,150	7,217	6,525	231	9,955	119 1 3	.....

## MEMO.

	Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month ...	...	...	...	...	Rs. A. P.
	Amount of tollage for the month ...	...	...	...	...	138 8 6
	Amount credited in the accounts for the month ...	...	...	Total	...	248 15 3
	Balance at the end of the month ...	...	...	...	...	387 7 9
						278 1 9
						109 6 0

## Patna Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—86½ MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			

## LOCAL TRAFFIC.

## (1)—PRIVATE.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
1	Rice	10	20	24	1	15	0 3 3	.....
19	Wheat	7,800	15,650	11,858	433	35,563	358 7 0	.....
11	Salt	1,860	7,430	3,690	132	10,217	103 9 9	.....
17	Other foods	3,097	6,562	5,348	191	9,538	100 2 9	.....
7	Linseed	2,350	7,160	3,616	129	9,733	100 0 0	.....
11	Other seeds	1,160	3,804	1,647	58	5,634	36 4 0	.....
1	Clothing	50	1,000	103	4	203	2 2 6	.....
1	Stones	310	150	480	17	1,456	7 6 9	.....
3	Soorkee engine	.....	.....	1,219	45	218	2 3 3	.....
70	Miscellaneous	9,891	27,895	19,475	603	43,816	398 10 0	.....
123	Empty boats	.....	.....	16,329	579	23,115	110 5 9	.....
2	Fuel	500	250	840	30	1,110	5 8 9	.....
266	Total	27,028	69,853	64,609	2,310	1,38,618	1,224 15 9	0 16
181	Total of same month last year	34,984	78,545	64,470	2,272	1,38,831	1,328 14 9	0 18
MISCELLANEOUS.								
...	Bamboos and bullahs (125,772 in number)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108 9 9	.....
...	Passengers (59 in number)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17 8 3	.....
...	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	126 2 0	.....
...	Total of same month last year	.....	6,090	.....	.....	.....	336 1 6	.....

## (2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

2	Building rubble	1,000	150	1,574	56	1,378	12 5 6	.....
1	Kunker	510	50	812	29	870	6 6 0	.....
1	Rancegunge pipes	50	50	210	8	160	1 10 0	.....
2	Coal	1,050	525	1,314	47	766	3 15 9	.....
2	Empty boats	.....	.....	463	16	250	1 5 0	.....
8	Total	2,610	775	4,373	156	3,404	25 10 3	0 14
32	Total of same month last year	6,050	818	10,105	359	20,085	102 14 3	0 09
MISCELLANEOUS.								
4	Steamers passed free	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Cargo boat ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
0	Total of same month last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

## ABSTRACT.

266	Private, including miscellaneous	27,028	69,853	64,609	2,310	1,38,618	1,351 1 9	.....
13	Government stores, including miscellaneous	2,610	775	4,373	156	3,404	25 10 3	.....
279	Grand Total	29,638	70,628	68,982	2,466	1,42,022	1,376 12 0	.....
218	Grand Total of same month last year	41,034	85,433	74,575	2,631	1,58,916	1,767 14 6	.....

## MEMO.

Rs. A. P.

Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	.....	170 3 9
Amount of tollage for the month	.....	1,376 12 0
Total	.....	1,546 15 9
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	.....	1,437 7 9
Balance at the end of the month	.....	109 8 0



*Buxar Canal.*

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—44 MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			

## LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
12	Wheat ... ..	2,978	5,950	5,600	163	7,608	71 14 0	.....
1	Salt ... ..	380	766	700	23	425	4 6 0	.....
1	Mowah ... ..	384	768	400	14	238	2 8 0	.....
2	Kandy ... ..	.....	.....	534	10	323	10 7 9	.....
1	Goor ... ..	.....	.....	93	3	51	1 15 6	.....
1	Cloth ... ..	25	250	150	5	260	3 0 0	.....
1	Glass angles ... ..	150	600	250	9	468	5 0 0	.....
1	Empty bags ... ..	40	160	75	3	156	1 8 0	.....
1	Furniture ... ..	360	900	450	16	928	9 13 6	.....
2	Planks ... ..	189	579	240	9	210	2 2 0	.....
1	Kunkur ... ..	.....	.....	2,700	96	1,920	10 15 6	.....
21	Empty boats ... ..	.....	.....	1,497	87	1,836	19 13 0	.....
1	Passenger boat ... ..	.....	.....	75	3	108	1 0 6	.....
46	Total ... ..	4,446	9,913	12,773	452	14,531	135 7 9	0 1 0
16	Total of same month last year ... ..	1,410	84	3,275	114	1,218	17 11 9	0 2 8
MISCELLANEOUS.								
...	Raft of bullahs ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 1 9	.....
...	Do. firewood ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 11 3	.....
...	Do. bullahs and bamboos ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33 10 0	.....
...	Total ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46 7 0	.....
...	Total of same month last year ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(2) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

7	Stones ... ..	.....	.....	3,350	118	4,483	25 9 9	.....
28	Empty boats ... ..	.....	.....	4,955	144	4,950	27 15 2	.....
35	Total ... ..	.....	.....	7,405	262	9,433	53 8 11	0 1 0
37	Total of same month last year ... ..	110	40	4,950	171	3,482	20 1 9	0 1 1
MISCELLANEOUS.								
...	NIL	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total of same month last year ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

## ABSTRACT.

46	Private, including miscellaneous ... ..	4,446	9,913	12,773	452	14,531	181 14 9	.....
35	Government stores, including miscellaneous ... ..	.....	.....	7,405	262	9,433	53 8 11	.....
51	Grand Total ... ..	4,446	9,913	20,178	714	23,964	235 7 8	.....
53	Grand Total of same month last year ... ..	1,520	124	8,225	285	4,700	37 13 6	.....

\* For October and November 1880.

## MEMO.

	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month ... ..	69 8 6
Amount of tollage for the month ... ..	235 7 8
Total ... ..	305 0 2
Amount credited in the accounts for the month ... ..	291 0 2
Balance at the end of the month ... ..	14 0 0

## ABSTRACT.

CANALS.	TRAFFIC, 1881-82.		TRAFFIC, 1880-81.		REMARKS.
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the corresponding month.	To end of the corresponding month.	
ORISSA CIRCLE.					
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Kendrapara	3,281 12 2	17,476 0 3	2,289 14 2	15,523 13 5	
High Level, Range I	345 5 9	1,749 14 6	279 7 9	2,078 12 6	
Taldunda	155 15 7	1,629 7 11	314 10 2	1,848 15 11	
High Level, Range II	763 0 6	4,041 0 3	135 1 9	1,850 12 0	
Ditto, do. III	111 8 7	326 3 6	38 11 0	237 6 1	
Total Orissa Circle	4,657 10 7	25,222 10 5	3,077 12 10	21,539 11 11	
SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.					
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Midnapore	7,135 12 9	65,772 11 0	6,494 3 3	52,310 0 6	
Hidgelice Tidal	1,134 1 3	32,021 15 8	2,239 4 6	35,065 14 6	
Total South-Western Circle	8,269 14 0	97,794 10 3	8,733 7 9	87,375 15 0	
SONE CIRCLE.					
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Arrah	1,014 11 9	9,950 15 0	626 8 6	5,185 14 0	
Western Main	248 15 3	2,285 0 3	119 1 3	1,271 11 9	
Patna	1,576 12 0	21,616 6 4	1,767 14 6	20,461 7 6	
Buxar	235 7 8	1,755 12 6	27 13 6	37 13 6	
Total Sone Circle	2,875 14 8	35,608 2 1	2,551 5 9	26,956 14 9	
GRAND TOTAL	10,803 7 3	1,58,625 6 9	14,392 10 4	1,35,872 9 8	

## GOVERNMENT TRANSPORT SERVICE.

CANALS.	TRAFFIC, 1881-82.						TRAFFIC, 1880-81.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the corresponding month.			To end of the corresponding month.		
	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.
ORISSA CIRCLE.												
	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.
Kendrapara, Gobri, and Taldunda	788		2,043 15 3	7,982	773	18,586 8 10	1,673	359	3,992 9 10	8,128	2,652	18,818 13 1
High Level	179	174	100 9 0	1,263	994	622 0 9	172	158	98 4 9	1,537	1,122	777 9 6
Total Orissa Circle	967	174	2,144 8 3	9,245	1,767	19,208 9 7	1,845	517	4,090 14 7	9,665	3,774	19,596 6 7
SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.												
	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.
Midnapore	3,014	332	1,586 0 0	22,581	3,942	11,388 0 0	2,806	255	1,183 6 9	17,590	2,675	8,243 6 9
Total South-Western Circle	3,014	332	1,586 0 0	22,581	3,942	11,388 0 0	2,806	255	1,183 6 9	17,590	2,675	8,243 6 9
SONE CIRCLE.												
	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.
Arrah	2,745	1,888	1,894 0 0	18,257	10,765	12,460 0 0	2,127	1,447	1,587 0 0	9,356	8,601	7,421 7 6
Eastern Main and Patna	1,369	2,459	1,049 5 6	8,478	18,881	6,273 11 0	957	1,027	730 1 6	7,856	8,519	5,780 5 9
Western Main and Buxar	1,167	2,783	664 6 6	7,902	36,583	6,244 10 5*	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Sone Circle	5,211	7,130	3,607 12 0	34,637	66,231	25,478 5 5	3,084	3,074	2,317 1 6	17,212	17,120	13,201 13 3
GRAND TOTAL	9,192	7,636	7,338 4 3	66,463	71,940	56,074 15 0	7,735	3,846	7,591 6 10	44,467	23,569	41,041 10 7

\* Traffic per Government Transport Service in the Western Main and Buxar Canals shown for the first time in this statement.

## TOTAL NAVIGATION RECEIPTS.

	EARNINGS, 1881-82.		EARNINGS, 1880-81.		REMARKS.
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the corresponding month.	To end of the corresponding month.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Orissa Canals	6,862 2 10	44,431 4 0	7,168 11 5	41,136 2 6	
Midnapore	8,721 12 9	77,160 11 0	7,077 10 0	60,553 7 3	
Hidgelice	1,134 1 3	32,021 15 3	2,269 4 6	35,065 14 6	
Sone	6,483 10 8	61,096 7 6	4,868 7 3	40,158 12 0	
GRAND TOTAL	23,141 11 6	2,14,790 5 9	21,984 1 2	1,76,914 4 3	

G. F. E. S. NEILL, Major, M.S.C.,

CALCUTTA,  
The 18th January 1882.Asst. Secy. to the Government of Bengal,  
Pt W. Dept.



### Report on Traffic of the East Indian Railway for five weeks ending 26th November 1881.

The approximate figures for the period are as follow :—

	Coaching.		Goods.		Total.	Materials carried on Revenue account, in- cluding maintenance.	
	No.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.		Mds.	Rs.
1881 ... ..	811,178	12,72,368	69,63,572	80,13,383	42,85,751	24,85,432	1,26,627
1880 ... ..	805,864	13,47,557	63,54,247	29,44,286	42,01,843	21,70,897	78,979
Increase ... ..	5,314	.....	6,09,325	69,097	.....	3,14,535	47,648
Decrease ... ..	.....	75,189	.....	.....	6,092	.....	.....

resulting in a decrease on the whole traffic of 1.42 or 1.7th per cent.

#### COACHING.

The following statement exhibits the fluctuations in the passenger traffic at the several stations :—

*Coaching Traffic during five weeks ending 26th November 1881.*

		INCREASES.		
		No.	Rs.	
Howrah	...	9,300	19,100	Jagadhatree Pooja, Huribur Chattrra Mela, Rashjattrra, and Government Remounts to Dinapore, Agra Fort, Lucknow and Morar
Jubbulpore	...	1,400	4,400	Extra troops to Allahabad, and 3rd class passengers to Bankipore, Benares, Naini and Allahabad.
Allahabad	...	1,900	9,300	Troops traffic, Government stores and specie to Howrah and 3rd class passengers to Benares, Cawnpore and Agra.
Benares	...	1,500	.....	Sonepore Fair, and 3rd class passengers to Bankipore.
Burdwan	...	800	.....	Passengers returned after submitting lakraj rent to collector.
Seoraphuli	...	2,700	500	Third class passengers.
Total Increase		17,600	33,300	
		DECREASES.		
		No.	Rs.	
Burdwan	...	.....	2,400	His Highness the Maharajah of Cooch Behar's special train to Howrah, and 3rd class passengers to Benares, Baidyanath and Bankipore.
Raneegunge	...	.....	7,400	Juggernath pilgrims.
Bankipore	...	2,600	4,700	Through traffic with Gya line and passengers returned from Sonepore Fair.
Benares	...	.....	4,300	Third class passengers to Baidyanath, Bankipore and Howrah.
Hathras	...	.....	2,800	Dewali festival at Muttra.
Baidyanath	...	4,500	7,000	Passengers not travelled to Gya pilgrimage.
Barrh	...	1,500	1,600	Through booking with Tirhoot State Railway.
Barrh Ghât	...	2,800	2,700	Ditto ditto ditto.
Dinapore	...	.....	1,400	Government passengers to Dholepur, and small bodies of troops to Sanebrunge.
Arrah	...	500	600	Cooly emigrants to Howrah.
Naini	...	500	800	Passengers to Bankipore, Benares, Mirzapore and Jubbulpore.
Cawnpore City	...	700	2,100	Coolies to Howrah, Buttesur Fair and Muttra pilgrims.
Moghalserai	...	200	2,000	Coolies to Howrah, and 3rd class passengers to Bankipore, Mirzapore and Allahabad.
Shikohabad	...	1,200	3,900	Buttesur Fair.
Sainthia	...	500	1,000	Gya pilgrims.
Total Decrease		10,000	44,700	

	Increase.	Decrease.
Net	2,600	11,400

During the month of November proper to week ending the 26th idem the following items show decreases :—

	Rs.
First Class, Ordinary	6,397
Ditto, Military	3,744
Second Class, Military	2,159
Third Class, Ordinary	39,530
Ditto, Military	37,131
Luggage, Ordinary	3,160
Ditto, Military	2,463
Parcels, &c	2,525

It will be seen that the largest decrease appears against third class, Ordinary and Military. The former is due to the absence of the usual movement of pilgrims this year to any extent, and the latter to the annual military reliefs by rail having been very limited.

#### GOODS.

The goods traffic has improved to the extent of 2.35 per cent.

The following are the staples showing the principal fluctuations :—

#### INCREASES.

Coal, up and down.  
Ghee and oil.  
Commissariat stores.  
Wheat.  
Pulses.

Indigo.  
Jaggree and sugar.  
Opium.  
Railway materials (Foreign.)  
Salt.

DECREASES.			
Cotton.		Iron.	
Rice.		Piece-goods.	
Other grains.		Seeds.	
REMARKS.			
Coal, up and down...	...	Mds. 3,29,690	Rs. 80,670
The increase in the upwards coal traffic is principally from Giridih. The increase in the downwards traffic is general, from the colliery stations.			
Ghee and oil	...	Mds. 18,600	Rs. 20,390
Of this quantity maunds 6,549 and Rs. 6,782 arises from despatches of kerosine-oil from Howrah to up-country civil stations. The remainder is made up of despatches of ghee from North-West stations to Howrah and to Indore and other stations in Central India <i>via</i> Jubbulpore.			
Government Commissariat stores	...	Mds. 6,630	Rs. 13,140
Consisted chiefly of Indian tea and compressed food for cattle forwarded from Howrah to military stations up-country.			
Wheat	...	Mds. 3,05,130	Rs. 1,50,370
Demands were good during the first two weeks of the period.			
The following statement shows the stations where the principal increases and decreases have taken place in despatches :—			
Wheat Traffic during five weeks ending 26th November 1881.			

*Wheat Traffic during five weeks ending 26th November 1881.*

INCREASES.		Mds.	Rs.
Buxar	...	12,960	5,020
Chausa	...	6,590	2,740
Katni	...	51,410	5,140
Aligarh	...	25,080	20,390
Khurja	...	20,460	14,530
Ghaziabad	...	44,680	25,970
Delhi	...	29,830	19,180
Via Benares	...	1,43,970	59,920
Via Ghaziabad	...	35,480	24,720
Sikandrabad	...	10,890	20,370
Total Increase		3,81,350	1,98,000

DECREASES.		Mds.	Rs.
Cawnpore City	...	11,740	10,130
Via Cawnpore	...	16,190	11,290
Sultangunge	...	14,620	5,470
Monghyr	...	11,370	4,160
Via Aligarh	...	13,820	6,090
Burhee	...	11,580	3,840
Total Decrease		79,320	40,980
Net Increase		3,02,030	1,57,020

Pulses	...	Mds. 43,680	Rs. 15,820
Mokameh, Delhi, Sehora Road and <i>via</i> Jubbulpore show increases.			
Indigo	...	Mds. 7,260	Rs. 22,340
The outturn this year has greatly improved, hence the larger despatches to Calcutta.			
Jaggree	...	Mds. 45,940	Rs. 21,750
Sugar	...	52,560	25,670
The demand in Central India and in the Punjab has led to large despatches from the producing districts throughout the line.			
Opium	...	Mds. 49,890	Rs. 21,100
Fatna City and Tari Ghât (Ghazipore) are the despatching stations; the increase appears to be due to the exigencies of Government.			
Railway materials (foreign)	...	Mds. 29,280	Rs. 10,520
This increase is due to the carriage of material from Howrah to Benares for the railway bridge to be constructed over the Ganges.			
Salt	...	Mds. 1,17,670	Rs. 47,450
The statement given below will explain the movement of the several descriptions of salt			
Despatches of salt during November 1881, principally from the following stations :—			

FROM—	1881.		1880.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Howrah	2,80,798	87,065	2,34,651	74,285	46,147	12,780	...	...
Agra	22,395	7,480	34,478	9,135	...	...	12,083	1,646
Via Agra R. S.	1,59,230	44,850	1,47,860	32,980	11,370	11,870	...	...
Via Agra S. S.	69,890	22,890	...	...	69,890	22,890	...	...
Via Delhi	60,550	15,720	56,430	14,580	4,120	1,160	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	1,32,127	48,700	12,083	1,646
Net	...	...	...	...	1,20,042	47,054	...	...

Cotton	...	Mds. 44,460	Rs. 97,760
The Calcutta market is reported as "stagnant" with little or no business for Europe.			
Rice	...	Mds. 10,310	Rs. 17,790
This traffic fell to its normal state during November.			
Other grain	...	Mds. 71,030	Rs. 25,630
Last year the demand in the North-West was extensive; this year the demand did not exist to the same extent.			
Iron	...	Mds. 27,750	Rs. 23,070
There was a fair increase in this traffic last year as compared with 1879.			
Piece-goods	...	Mds. 39,040	Rs. 80,610
No improvement is apparent in the import market.			
Seeds	...	Mds. 1,32,800	Rs. 66,920

The statement appended gives the particulars of the decreases at stations :—

*Seeds Traffic during five weeks ending 26th November 1881.*

INCREASES.					Mds.	Rs.
Via Benares	...	...	...	...	29,870	12,270
Total Increase					29,870	12,270
DECREASES.					Mds.	Rs.
Jamouee	...	...	...	...	3,590	1,050
Patna Ghât	...	...	...	...	45,880	18,390
Sarsa Road	...	...	...	...	4,460	1,940
Sutna	...	...	...	...	6,270	1,330
Sirathu	...	...	...	...	3,040	900
Manhar	...	...	...	...	1,690	2,460
Cawnpore City	...	...	...	...	56,490	34,680
Aligarh	...	...	...	...	6,970	1,280
Via Barrh Ghât	...	...	...	...	27,430	10,210
„ Hathras Road	...	...	...	...	5,620	820
Total Decrease					1,61,440	73,060
Net decrease					1,31,570	60,790

The train mileage for the period has been, excluding maintenance and locomotive coal—

Train Mileage.					Coaching.	Goods.	Total.
1881	...	...	...	...	251,984	487,890	739,874
1880	...	...	...	...	251,550	485,715	737,265
Increase	...	...	...	...	398	2,175	2,573
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Earnings per train-mile, excluding materials carried on Maintenance and Revenue account—

					Coaching.	Goods.	Total.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1881	...	...	...	...	5 0 10	6 2 10	5 12 8
1880	...	...	...	...	5 5 9	6 1 0	5 13 2
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	0 1 10	...
Decrease	...	...	...	...	0 4 11	...	0 0 6

Shunting mileage, increase—hours 2,131.

#### EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

*Statement showing the Totals and Increases and Decreases of Staples during five weeks ending 26th November 1881.*

STAPLES.	WEIGHT.		AMOUNT.		1881.			
	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	Increase.	Decrease.		
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Beer, Commissariat	3,630	6,940	1,260	5,500	3,310	4,910	...	...
„ not Commissariat	4,140	3,800	5,770	5,420	...	...	340	350
Betelnuts and leaves	21,790	19,090	25,200	24,790	...	...	2,700	410
Boots and shoes	4,190	3,770	7,290	6,150	...	...	420	1,140
Brass and brassware	20,540	17,980	19,950	15,930	...	...	2,530	4,030
Bricks	7,570	4,430	2,800	2,700	...	...	3,140	100
Coal, up	4,46,800	5,59,220	2,19,430	2,70,090	1,12,420	50,660	...	...
„ down	14,27,140	16,44,410	1,89,000	2,19,670	2,17,270	30,070	...	...
Copper and copperware	12,180	12,470	18,810	18,210	290	...	...	600
Cotton	2,10,590	1,75,150	2,94,610	1,96,230	...	...	44,450	97,760
„ twist	13,900	12,140	19,430	16,270	...	...	1,750	3,160
Dye-wood	6,740	6,880	5,890	5,540	140	...	...	260
Empty coops, &c.	6,900	7,110	4,450	4,470	210	20	...	...
Firewood	21,380	20,110	1,120	1,170	...	50	1,270	...
Fruits	26,900	32,410	29,500	30,610	5,510	1,310	...	...
Glass and glassware	6,850	5,790	9,330	7,800	...	...	1,060	1,530
Ghee and oil	27,190	45,790	30,440	50,830	18,600	20,390	...	...
G. B. T. packages	4,920	3,460	12,360	6,880	...	...	1,480	5,480
Government Commissariat stores	15,830	25,460	15,300	28,440	6,630	13,140	...	...
Ordnance stores	7,990	3,670	9,630	9,630	...	...	3,630	2,290
Barley	38,180	28,120	6,900	6,340	...	...	10,060	500
Oats	490	1,730	140	610	1,040	470	...	...
Rice	4,11,930	4,01,620	1,21,660	1,03,370	...	...	10,310	17,790
Wheat	6,95,090	9,98,220	2,65,430	4,15,800	3,03,130	1,59,370	...	...
Other grains	2,81,640	2,10,610	84,690	59,060	...	...	71,030	25,630
Pulses of all kinds	1,47,710	1,91,390	50,060	65,880	43,680	15,820	...	...
Gunny	63,010	68,950	30,920	44,850	5,940	7,930	...	...
Hides and horns	70,720	67,570	56,750	50,800	...	...	3,130	5,950
Indigo	39,940	46,300	92,500	1,14,930	7,280	22,340	...	...
Iron	1,03,060	76,210	1,13,340	80,470	...	...	27,730	39,070
Jaggree	68,190	1,14,130	28,900	50,650	43,840	21,750	...	...
Lac	40,800	49,300	12,350	29,250	8,940	7,020	...	...
Minerals	48,850	40,060	9,890	11,220	210	1,350	...	...
Mowah flower	38,510	33,230	9,080	6,460	...	...	6,280	1,620
Oil-cake	15,210	16,860	3,670	4,140	1,650	1,470	...	...
Opium	18,540	67,930	21,780	42,880	49,390	21,100	...	...
Paper	7,830	7,950	11,730	12,500	70	770	...	...
Piceo-goods	2,49,510	2,10,470	3,41,320	2,60,710	...	...	39,040	80,610
Railway materials, Construction Account	33,100	52,550	3,530	3,350	...	...	550	180
Foreign	45,290	77,570	52,410	62,930	29,280	10,520	...	...
Roots	23,100	25,830	11,440	13,240	2,730	1,800	...	...
Salt	5,22,620	6,40,200	1,42,740	1,90,190	1,17,670	47,450	...	...
Saltpetre	46,150	51,980	29,070	21,610	5,830	940	...	...
Seeds	6,02,880	4,70,980	2,24,790	1,57,780	...	...	1,32,800	69,920
Silk	3,200	3,150	4,310	4,490	...	180	...	50
Spelter	10,010	6,920	15,300	10,320	...	...	3,090	4,980
Spices	13,380	12,830	12,320	13,530	...	1,110	...	530
Stones	60,520	90,250	9,320	12,780	29,730	3,460	...	...
Sugar	92,590	1,45,150	41,190	66,860	62,560	25,070	...	...
Tea	4,480	3,070	6,080	3,620	...	...	1,410	2,460
Timber	17,580	20,200	6,440	6,070	2,320	380	...	...
Tobacco	25,680	20,900	2,780	17,380	7,220	4,600	...	...
Turmeric	6,450	6,940	3,520	3,940	490	...	...	480
Wines	6,890	6,000	9,930	9,070	70	...	...	890
Miscellaneous	2,01,240	2,02,780	2,29,580	2,03,840	1,540	...	...	17,040
Total	63,70,610	70,82,840	29,93,430	39,84,100	10,81,070	4,65,920	5,68,840	3,75,230

N. ST. L. CARTER, Traffic Manager.



## Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

## EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th January 1882, on 1,504½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week	289,639	Rs. A. P. 5,87,711 9 0	Mds. s. 20,36,023 30	Rs. A. P. 6,43,894 9 6	Rs. A. P. 13,300 0 0	Rs. A. P. 12,44,994 2 6	53,570½	135,864½	189,435
Or per mile of railway	.....	390 11 2	.....	428 0 10	8 13 6	827 9 6	.....	.....	.....
For previous 1 week of half-year	187,680	3,44,909 8 0	22,66,741 30	7,30,094 14 9	13,500 0 0	10,88,504 6 3	52,260½	118,721½	170,982½
Total for 2 weeks	477,319	9,32,621 1 0	43,02,765 20	13,73,989 7 9	26,800 0 0	23,33,410 8 9	105,831½	254,586	360,417½
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	152,654	2,29,849 13 3	18,54,632 0	7,10,983 3 3	12,011 12 3	9,52,844 12 9	50,335	126,646	176,981
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	152 12 10	.....	472 10 5	7 15 9	633 7 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	314,657½	5,14,593 3 7	41,96,902 0	15,90,675 3 7	28,086 14 5	21,33,355 5 7	111,399	267,820	379,219

## EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th January 1882, on 171½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TOTAL TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week	38,750	Rs. A. P. 27,650 0 0	Mds. s. 2,47,465 0	Rs. A. P. 48,850 0 0	Rs. A. P. 110 0 0	Rs. A. P. 76,610 0 0	6,963½	7,498	13,473½
Or per mile of railway	224	160 15 10	1,440 34	284 6 10	0 10 3	446 0 11	.....	.....	.....
For previous 1 week of half-year	41,490	28,750 0 0	1,59,750 0	22,342 0 0	113 0 0	61,205 0 0	5,780½	8,308½	14,089½
Total for 2 weeks	80,240	56,400 0 0	4,07,215 0	81,192 0 0	223 0 0	1,37,815 0 0	11,844½	15,716½	27,561½
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	39,978	24,619 0 0	2,01,269 0	39,933 0 0	139 0 0	64,691 0 0	5,902½	6,090	11,992½
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	233	143 5 6	1,171 35	232 8 1	0 13 0	376 16 7	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	91,978½	55,664 0 0	4,19,917 0	81,674 0 0	295 0 0	1,37,633 0 0	12,504	12,704½	25,208½

\* Rs. 155 included on account carriage of Revenue stores.

[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 5 of 1882.



# SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1882.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

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### ILLEGAL EXACTIONS FROM RYOTS IN PURNEAH.

THE following correspondence is published for general information :—

No. 69, dated Calcutta, the 26th May 1881.

From—COLMAN MACAULAY, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Dept.,

To—The Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 118A, dated 23rd February 1881, and its enclosures, submitting a report on the partial re-valuations made in the Purneah district for purposes of road and public works cesses. In reply, I am desired to communicate the following observations and orders of the Lieutenant-Governor.

2. It appears that the Collector found that in the greater part of the district, where the *mostagiri* system prevails, the ryots pay a cess called *babut*, or *algee*, which varies from four annas to eight annas for every rupee of rent. The zemindars are generally content for the present to get from the farmers the full amount of rent according to their *jumma*.

*bundis*, without any deduction for collection expenses. In some cases they get something more even than this sum: In all cases, however, the farmer is left to make what he can out of the ryots; and he seems to lay cesses on them freely, even down to the landlord's and tenure-holder's share of the road and public works cesses. The ryots seem to submit patiently to such demands so long as they are made in the form of cesses, and their recorded rent is not increased. In course of time they sometimes awake to the rights which they have gained by holding their jotes for a long period at fixed rates of rent, and find that they can resist claims for enhancement of rent in the courts. As the ryots come to realize and assert their rights, and refuse both *babut* and enhancement, the ultimate loser will be the zemindar. Meanwhile, however, the immediate sufferers are the Road Cess Committee and Government. The annual value of land for cess purposes is based on the "rent," and the rent-roll contains no reference to *babut* or other cesses. Referring to these cesses the Collector said, in his report of 6th March 1872, that they "do not come before the courts, they are not shown in any *hustaboods* ever presented to them, and they have no existence at all as far as our records go." The greater number of the zemindars and tenure-holders in making their road and public works cess returns entered only the "rent" proper as given in the *jummabundis*. The Collector, Mr. \* \* \*, seeing this, amended the returns by adding in some *pergunnahs* four, and in others six annas for every rupee of rent, and concluded the valuation accordingly.

3. There can be no question that the Collector's proceedings were wrong. In the first place the definition of "annual value" was deliberately so framed as to exclude all cesses, which, as the Board remark, it has been the fixed policy of the Legislature, as well as of the Executive Government, to ignore. The law under which the re-valuations were made (Act X of 1871) defines "annual value" of land to be "the total rent which is paid, or, if no rent is actually paid, would be reasonably expected to be payable." To recognize a cess like *babut* in the valuation would be to recognize the right of the zemindars and tenure-holders to exact from the ryots a proportion of the public cesses calculated upon it. It was therefore the duty of the Collector to strike out the *babut* from the few returns in which it was entered. It is even stated that the ryots are already made to pay the *full rates* of the public cess, instead of the half rates on their rent, to which the demand on them is limited by law. To enhance the cesses therefore, by taking the *babut* into the valuation, would, as matters stand, be to enhance considerably the demand illegally made upon them.

4. In the second place the Collector's procedure in correcting the returns was illegal. The law is quite clear that the valuation must be voluntary: The Collector may value summarily (a) where returns are withheld, and (b) where the revenue or rent does not exceed Rs. 100. In other cases, if no rent is payable, he may set aside the return if he thinks it is untrue or incorrect; but if rent is payable he is bound to accept it, unless he can obtain a conviction under the Penal Code for making a false return.

5. The Board recommend that the Collector's proceedings be cancelled from the point at which he caused the *babut* to be added to the amounts shown in the returns, and that he be directed to call on all makers of returns, who have voluntarily included unauthorized cesses, to correct the returns by striking out the amount of the cesses, warning them at the same time that any attempt to levy sums from the ryots as road or public works cess calculated on such unauthorized payments would be illegal. The Lieutenant-Governor approves the Board's proposal, and desires that they will be good enough to issue the necessary instructions.

6. As regards the general course which Government should pursue in regard to these unauthorized cesses, the Board consider that a notification might well be issued, such as was issued in 1871, pointing out that the road and public works cesses are the only cesses leviable by law; that the *babut* is illegal; and that any claim upon the ryots for road and public works cesses calculated on the *babut* is illegal. They apprehend, however, that the consequences of the issue of such a notice would be serious, and they therefore propose, in the first instance, to call on the Commissioner to satisfy himself and the Government very thoroughly that the ryots are really required to pay the full amount of the public cesses—i.e. one anna instead of half an anna.

7. The general policy of Government in respect of these irregular enhancements is laid down in the orders of the Government of India, No. 681, dated 18th August 1873. It will be seen that interference was not to be exercised unless in extreme cases, but that the ryots were to be made fully aware of the law on the subject. The Lieutenant-Governor therefore does not wish to undertake any active measures at present to suppress directly the district custom of *babut*, but as it is distinctly stated that the zemindars and farmers have been realizing the whole of the public cesses from the ryots, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that a notification should be issued pointing out that this is illegal and informing the ryots of their rights. A copy of such a notification is enclosed, and the Lieutenant-Governor desires that it may be published in due course in the Purneah district.

8. As regards the results of the re-valuation, it appears that 211 estates have been re-valued—viz. 13 estates on the application of proprietors, and 198 estates selected by the Collector in the public interests. The original valuation of these estates amounted to Rs. 25,16,403, and the revised valuation is Rs. 33,23,120, being an increase of Rs. 8,06,717, or 32 per cent. on the previous valuation. The annual demand of both cesses has been similarly raised from Rs. 1,57,276 to Rs. 2,07,695, showing an increase of Rs. 50,419. The cost of re-valuation was Rs. 4,827.



9. It appears that the statistics of tenures have not attracted the notice of the Board. The number of tenures in the whole district found in the old valuation, as reported in Board's letter No. 248A, dated 10th April 1879, was—

Above Rs. 100 rent.	Rs. 100 rent and less.	Total.
2,236	9,706	11,942

The number found in the recent partial re valuation is—

Above Rs. 100 rent.	Above Rs. 100 rent and less.	Lakhiraj	Exempted.	Total.
3,279	5,342	13,891	3,612	18,900

A large number of lakhiraj tenures remained unknown when the old valuations were made and before the land registration work changed matters; but the figures above regarding these tenures call for some remark. It may at the same time be noted that the Collector states that he valued 10,279 rent-free tenures summarily. It is not clear how he did this, as he was proceeding under the old law, which did not provide for summary valuation of rent-free tenures. The Board have not noticed the increase of over 31 per cent. in the number of tenures paying rent of more than Rs. 100.

10. In their general report of the 10th April 1879 quoted above, the Board compared the valuation of all tenures with that of estates valued on returns to find the percentage of subinfeudation to lands cultivated direct under the zemindar. For Purneah the figure found was 76·8. The Collector in his recent report does not give the valuation of estates valued on returns separately; but as only one out of the 209 was valued summarily, this is not important. On the plan previously adopted by the Board, it is found that the percentage of sub-infeudation on the estates recently revalued is about 81. These estates cover the greater part of the district, their original valuation being about Rs. 25,16,403 out of the district total of Rs. 28,59,695. It would seem therefore that sub-infeudation in Purneah is on the increase.

#### NOTIFICATION.

The 26th May 1881.—Whereas it appears that it has been the practice in the district of Purneah for zemindars, *mostagirs*, and other rent-receivers, in violation of the law and orders of Government, to recover from the cultivating ryots the full amount of road and public works cesses payable year by year on the annual value of the lands comprised in their estates, it is hereby notified, for the information of the zeminders, cultivating ryots, and other persons concerned, (1) that the amount payable with his rent on account of road and public works cess by any cultivating ryot is only one-half of the full rate of such cesses levied in the district by orders of the District Road Committee or of the Government, as the case may be; that is to say, if the rate of road cess for any year is one-half anna in the rupee of the annual value of lands in the district, and the rate of public works cess is also one-half anna in the rupee, no ryot is required to pay more than one pice on account of each cess, or one-half anna in all, on each rupee of the *asal jumma* payable by him to his landlord; and (2) that no ryot is bound to pay road cess or public works cess on anything save on the actual rent payable by him (*asal jumma*), and that no account should be taken of any zemindary cesses and *abwabs* which are not recognized by law.

COLMAN MACAULAY,  
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No 162, dated Calcutta, the 14th November 1881.

From—BABOO BANKIM CHANDRA CHATTERJEE, Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department,  
To—The Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

WITH reference to your letter No. 622A, dated 18th ultimo, reporting the revision for cess purposes of 211 estates of the Purneah district, I am directed to say that the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to receive a report on the effect of the notification referred to in paragraph 7 of Government order No. 69, dated 26th May 1881, pointing out the illegality of the levy by zemindars and farmers of the full amount of road and public works cesses from the ryots.

No. 29A, dated Calcutta, the 17th January 1882.

From—H. J. S. CORTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L P.,  
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

WITH reference to your letter No. 162, dated 14th November 1881, I am directed to submit herewith copy of a communication received from the Commissioner of the Bhagulpore Division, No. 176C, dated 9th January 1882, reporting on the effect of the notification published in the district of Purneah, pointing out the illegality of the levy by zemindars and farmers of the full amount of road and public works cesses from the ryots.

No. 176C, dated Bhagulpore, the 9th January 1882.

Memo. by the Commissioner of the Bhagulpore Division.

Copy submitted to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, with reference to their memorandum No. 584A of the 21st November last.

No. 94R, dated Purneah, the 4th January 1882.

From—A. WEEKES, ESQ., Collector of Purneah,

To—The Commissioner of the Bhagulpore Division.

WITH reference to your No. 145C, dated 26th November 1881, forwarding a copy of the Board's No. 584A of the 21st idem, and a copy of the Government order No. 162 of the 14th November last and subsequent reminder, asking for a report as to the effect of the notification referred to in paragraph 7 of Government order No. 69, dated 26th May 1881, published in this district, I have the honour to report that from the informations received from the Manager of Wards' estates, Sub-Divisional Officer, and the Sudder Canóongóe, who are now moving in the interior of the district, I find that the effect of the notification has been very satisfactory. The ryots have learned the law as regards payment of cess full well, and have ceased to pay excess cess. They now pay only two pice per rupee on their *asul* jumma for road and public works cesses.

I have, during my cold-weather tour, enquired from ryots in the fields and elsewhere, and been rather surprised at the readiness with which they reply that they pay two pice in the rupee.

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## Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 28th January 1882.

No.	District, and date of return	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
Western Districts.			
BURDWAN DIVN.	1 Burdwan, Jan. 28 '82	Nil	Weather—rather warm. Prospects of <i>rubbee</i> crops good. Rice sells at from 24 to 33 seers per rupee. General health fair, but not good.
	2 Bankoora, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—getting warm day by day. Winter crops doing well, but rain is wanted generally. Fever abating. Cholera is prevalent in Indas thana.
	3 Beerbhoom, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—dry and much warmer. <i>Rubbee</i> still promises well, but would be improved by rain. Fever much diminished.
	4 Midnapore, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of rice crop finished; outturn for the most part excellent. Prices low. Fever somewhat abated. Cases of small-pox and cholera are reported.
	5 Hooghly, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—warmer. Prospects of cold-weather crops generally good. A few cases of small-pox in the Serampore sub-division.
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	Howrah, „ 30 „	Nil	Weather—unusually hot. Foggy in the mornings. Sugarcane being cut. <i>Khansari</i> pulse doing well.
	Central Districts.		
	6 24-Pergunnahs, Jan. 30 '82	Nil	Weather—very hot for the season, with foggy mornings. Wind chiefly from the south. Harvesting of <i>amun</i> nearly finished. Winter crops doing well. Fever and cholera have abated. Cases of the latter of sporadic nature still reported from the Diamond Harbour and Satkhira sub-divisions.
	7 Nuddea, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—warm. Winter crops suffering for want of rain. Fever still prevalent, but abating to a great extent. Some cases of cholera still reported. A few cases of small-pox reported from Chagda.
	8 Jessore, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—cold and foggy in the morning. Harvesting of <i>amun</i> nearly completed. Prospects of winter crops are fair. Fever and cholera decreasing.
RAJSHAHY AND COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	9 Moorshedabad, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—mornings cool; but it is getting warm at noon. <i>Amun</i> harvest is over; the outturn is expected to be good. Winter crops doing well, but rain is wanted in some places. Fever abating. Only a few cases of cholera and small-pox.
	10 Dinagapore, Jan. 27 '82	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of <i>rubbee</i> crops good. Price of rice 23 to 40 seers per rupee.
	11 Rajshahye, „ 28 „	Nil	Want of rain beginning to be felt. Crops in ground getting unfavourably affected by want of rain, though damage not so far material. Cases of cholera reported from Puthia. Fever said to be abating. Price of rice unchanged, i.e. 28 seers per rupee.
	12 Rungpore, „ 27 „	Nil	Weather—warmer; clouds about. Standing crops (tobacco, wheat, &c.) doing fairly well, but rain much wanted. Mustard being cut with prospect of fair outturn.
	13 Bogra, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—dry, and getting warm. Paddy, mustard, <i>kalai</i> and sugarcane are being cut. Prospects of crops are much the same as last week; some rain would do good. Public health generally fair, but there is cholera in a few villages.
DACC A DIVN.	14 Pubna, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—fine and cool. Harvesting of turmeric and sugarcane has commenced. Barley, wheat, peas, &c., want rain. Public health is generally good.
	15 Darjeeling, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—cloudy and cold. Harvesting of crops in the Terai is progressing, with an average outturn. Public health good.
	16 Jalpignore, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Winter crops all promising. Health good.
	Cooch Behar, „ 27 „	Nil	Weather—not so cold as in previous week. Cloudy at times. Cutting of late rice finished. Rain wanted for cold-weather crops. Insects are doing damage to tobacco in places. Price of rice Rs. 1-12 per maund. Public health good.
	Eastern Districts.		
DACC A DIVN.	17 Dacca, Jan. 28 '82	Nil	Weather—rather warm. Sugarcane is now being cut. Winter crops promise well, but rain would do good. Except in one or two localities the public health is good.
	18 Furreedpore, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of crops favourable.
	19 Backergunge, „ 26 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. <i>Amun</i> crops gathered in. Prospects of crops good. Health generally good.
	20 Mymensingh, „ 27 „	Nil	Weather—cool and dry. State and prospects of crops good.



No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
<b>BENGAL.—(concluded.)</b>			
<i>Eastern Districts—(concluded.)</i>			
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	21 Chittagong Jan. 31 '82	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Prices stationary. Small-pox still reported. Cholera in town station. Cattle-disease in Gox's Bazar.
	22 Noakholly, „ 26 „	Nil	Weather—getting warm at mid-day; otherwise seasonable. State and prospects of the cold-weather crops fair. Rain is wanted for the higher lands.
	23 Tipperah, „ 27 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of crops good. There are still cases of cholera in the district.
	24 Chittagong Hill Tracts, „ 24 „	Nil	Clear fine weather, but cold during the week. Cold-weather crops doing well, and their prospects are good. Some cases of small-pox appearing in some places. General health good.
	Hill Tipperah, „ 25 „	Nil	Weather—cloudy and hot. Cutting of sugarcane still going on. Prospects of winter crops fair. Public health good.
<b>BEHAR.</b>			
PATNA DIVN.	25 Patna, Jan. 28 '82	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of paddy almost over. <i>Rubbee</i> prospects continue good, but a shower of rain would improve them.
	26 Gya, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of paddy not yet finished. Prospect of <i>rubbee</i> still good, but rain will improve it. Very little fever in the interior.
	27 Shahabad, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—cold, but day somewhat hot. Occasional westerly breeze. Rain was expected, and its want has injured <i>rubbee</i> in parts of the district.
	28 Darbhanga, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Rice harvest is over. Rain wanted for <i>rubbee</i> . Prices stationary. Health good.
	29 Mozufferpore, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—rather warm for the season. Prospects of <i>rubbee</i> continue good. Rain is wanted, particularly for the northern side of the district. Public health satisfactory. Fewer cases of fever reported from Seetamarhee sub-division. Selling price of paddy stationary.
	30 Sarun, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—dry and warm for the time of the year. Harvesting of paddy crop is not completed. Sugarcane is being pressed. The prospects of the <i>rubbee</i> crop are still good, but a little rain would improve them.
BHAUGULPORE DIVN.	31 Chumparun, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of crops continue good. Public health good.
	32 Monghyr, Jan. 28 '82	Nil	Weather—getting warmer. Prospects are still good. Rain is wanted.
	33 Bhagulpore, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—dry and clear with westerly breezes. Prospects of crops still good, but rain begins to be wanted. Cases of small-pox still reported, otherwise general health good.
	34 Purneah, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Cold-weather crops require rain. A deficient return is expected. Small-pox still prevalent in the north-east of the district.
	35 Maldah, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—hot for this season. The midday heat is fully six degrees above the usual heat at the latter end of January. There has been no rain for nearly twelve weeks in this district. Rain is much wanted for the growth of the <i>rubbee</i> crops. Prices of food-grains continue cheap and stationary. A few cases of small-pox are reported. General health is fair.
	36 Sonthal Perghs, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—bright and dry; rather warmer than usual at this season. Oilseed crops nearly all cut; outturn below the average. Other <i>rubbee</i> crops would be benefited by a shower of rain.
<b>ORISSA.</b>			
ORISSA DIVN.	37 Cuttack, Jan. 27 '82	Nil	Weather—hot at times. Cutting of <i>rubbee</i> crop still continues. <i>Dalua</i> rice being transplanted. Miscellaneous crops doing well. Common rice sells at from 25 to 31 seers per rupee. Public health good.
	38 Pooree, „ 26 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. <i>Sarad</i> rice being harvested. Miscellaneous crops going on well. Common rice sells at from 31 to 42 Calcutta seers for the rupee. Fever still lingers. Cattle-disease still reported.
	39 Balasore, „ 27 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of <i>rubbee</i> crop nearly completed. There has been some loss in it. Malarious fever has abated. Isolated cases of cholera and small-pox reported from parts.
<b>CHOTA NAGPORE.</b>			
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>			
	40 Hazaribagh, Jan. 27 '82	Nil	Weather—clear and cool. <i>Rubbee</i> prospects below average for want of rain. Prices rising gradually. Public health good.
	41 Lohardugga, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—hot. Rain wanted for ploughing in head-quarters sub-division, and for <i>rubbee</i> in Palamow. Prices steady.
	42 Singbhoom, „ 27 „	Nil	Weather—unseasonable. Very warm and sunny like the month of March. Eight annas of the cold-weather crops said to have been injured for want of rain. General health of the district good.
	43 Manbhoom, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable; rather hot. State and prospects of crops good. General health good. Fever and measles prevail in some places. Cattle-pox in the police stations of Jhalda and Chas also reported.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,

The 31st January 1882.

COLMAN MACAULAY,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from  
22nd to 28th January 1882.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun. °	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr. Inches.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain. Inches.	WEATHER.
				Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1882.		⊖	Inches.	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	Inches	⊖	%			Inches	
Jan.	22nd	136.0	30.046	64.6	78.7	26.3	52.4	58.7	0.423	54.3	71	Calm, NNW and WNW ...	47	Nil	Clear, ☐, ☐.
"	23rd	131.2	.012	67.0	79.6	26.1	53.5	60.0	.427	54.6	68	WNW and WSW ...	51	"	Clear, ☐, ☐.
"	24th	136.1	29.981	67.0	81.5	29.0	52.5	62.4	.502	59.1	78	WSW and WNW ...	67	"	Partially cloudy ☐, ☐, ☐.
"	25th	136.0	.956	68.3	81.5	23.2	58.3	62.4	.480	58.3	74	WSW and variable ...	66	"	Chiefly clear, ☐, ☐.
"	26th	138.5	.910	70.5	82.4	24.0	58.4	65.5	.562	62.3	77	SW by W, and WSW ...	89	"	partially cloudy, ☐, ☐.
"	27th	138.7	.893	71.0	84.5	23.6	60.9	64.7	.529	60.6	73	SSW, WSW, and SW by S	92	"	Clear, ☐, ☐.
"	28th	137.9	.963	72.5	84.1	20.9	63.2	66.7	.579	63.1	75	WNW, NW and variable ...	65	"	Morning partially cloudy, day and night clear, ☐, ☐.

The mean pressure of the seven days ... 29.966  
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ... 29.996

The mean temperature of the seven days ... 68.7  
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ... 68.5  
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days ... 32.1  
The maximum temperature during the seven days ... 84.5

The highest velocity of the wind in one hour during the seven days ... 15  
Miles.

The highest pressure of the wind on one square foot during the seven days ... Not measurable.

The mean relative humidity during the seven days ... 73  
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ... 70

The total fall of rain from 22nd to 28th January 1882 ... Nil.  
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ... 0.11  
The total fall from 1st to 28th January 1882 ... 0.13  
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ... 0.25

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The direction of the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

☐ fog, ☐ dew, o overcast

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,  
The 30th January 1882.

JOHN ELIOT,  
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.



Abstract of Observations as received in the Office of the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal during the month of December 1881.  
N. B.—The Barometric data are reduced for temperature and not for height above sea-level.

STATIONS.	Height above sea-level.	BAROMETER.			RADIATION THERMOMETER.						TEMPERATURE OF AIR.						VAPOUR TENSION.			HUMIDITY.			RAIN-FALL.							
		Mean.	MEAN OF		Range.	SUN.			GRASS.			Mean of max.	Mean of min.	Mean.	MEAN OF		Absolute range.	LOWEST MIN.	Mean.	From minima.	Mean.	MEAN OF		Number of days.	In inches.					
			10 hours.	16 hours.		Above max. in shade.	Max.	Min.	Below min. in shade.	Day.	O.				10 hours.	16 hours.						Day.				O.				
																											10 hours.	16 hours.	Day.	O.
Silchar	393	29.717	29.701	29.632	159	131.0	57.6	2nd	139.6	—	—	73.4	24.2	49.2	61.5	61.2	71.1	2nd	76.4	32.3	44.1	—	—	—	—					
Duburi	118.11	29.717	29.701	29.632	159	131.0	57.6	2nd	139.6	—	—	73.4	24.2	49.2	61.5	61.2	71.1	2nd	76.4	32.3	44.1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Patna	104.25	29.717	29.701	29.632	159	131.0	57.6	2nd	139.6	—	—	73.4	24.2	49.2	61.5	61.2	71.1	2nd	76.4	32.3	44.1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Darjeeling	195	29.852	29.834	29.836	128	127.6	64.9	9th	139.3	—	—	77.0	26.3	50.7	63.9	63.9	75.4	1, 4 & 9th	78.6	29.3	49.3	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Burduha	116.35	29.852	29.834	29.836	128	127.6	64.9	9th	139.3	—	—	77.0	26.3	50.7	63.9	63.9	75.4	1, 4 & 9th	78.6	29.3	49.3	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Patna	122.84	29.717	29.701	29.632	159	131.0	57.6	2nd	139.6	—	—	73.4	24.2	49.2	61.5	61.2	71.1	2nd	76.4	32.3	44.1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Gya	32.5	29.717	29.701	29.632	159	131.0	57.6	2nd	139.6	—	—	73.4	24.2	49.2	61.5	61.2	71.1	2nd	76.4	32.3	44.1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Bhagalpur	290.712	29.717	29.701	29.632	159	131.0	57.6	2nd	139.6	—	—	73.4	24.2	49.2	61.5	61.2	71.1	2nd	76.4	32.3	44.1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Patna	122.84	29.717	29.701	29.632	159	131.0	57.6	2nd	139.6	—	—	73.4	24.2	49.2	61.5	61.2	71.1	2nd	76.4	32.3	44.1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Bhagalpur	290.712	29.717	29.701	29.632	159	131.0	57.6	2nd	139.6	—	—	73.4	24.2	49.2	61.5	61.2	71.1	2nd	76.4	32.3	44.1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Patna	122.84	29.717	29.701	29.632	159	131.0	57.6	2nd	139.6	—	—	73.4	24.2	49.2	61.5	61.2	71.1	2nd	76.4	32.3	44.1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Bhagalpur	290.712	29.717	29.701	29.632	159	131.0	57.6	2nd	139.6	—	—	73.4	24.2	49.2	61.5	61.2	71.1	2nd	76.4	32.3	44.1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Patna	122.84	29.717	29.701	29.632	159	131.0	57.6	2nd	139.6	—	—	73.4	24.2	49.2	61.5	61.2	71.1	2nd	76.4	32.3	44.1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Bhagalpur	290.712	29.717	29.701	29.632	159	131.0	57.6	2nd	139.6	—	—	73.4	24.2	49.2	61.5	61.2	71.1	2nd	76.4	32.3	44.1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Patna	122.84	29.717	29.701	29.632	159	131.0	57.6	2nd	139.6	—	—	73.4	24.2	49.2	61.5	61.2	71.1	2nd	76.4	32.3	44.1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Bhagalpur	290.712	29.717	29.701	29.632	159	131.0	57.6	2nd	139.6	—	—	73.4	24.2	49.2	61.5	61.2	71.1	2nd	76.4	32.3	44.1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Patna	122.84	29.717	29.701	29.632	159	131.0	57.6	2nd	139.6	—	—	73.4	24.2	49.2	61.5	61.2	71.1	2nd	76.4	32.3	44.1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Bhagalpur	290.712	29.717	29.701	29.632	159	131.0	57.6	2nd	139.6	—	—	73.4	24.2	49.2	61.5	61.2	71.1	2nd	76.4	32.3	44.1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Patna	122.84	29.717	29.701	29.632	159	131.0	57.6	2nd	139.6	—	—	73.4	24.2	49.2	61.5	61.2	71.1	2nd	76.4	32.3	44.1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Bhagalpur	290.712	29.717	29.701	29.632	159	131.0	57.6	2nd	139.6	—	—	73.4	24.2	49.2	61.5	61.2	71.1	2nd	76.4	32.3	44.1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Patna	122.84	29.717	29.701	29.632	159	131.0	57.6	2nd	139.6	—	—	73.4	24.2	49.2	61.5	61.2	71.1	2nd	76.4	32.3	44.1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Bhagalpur	290.712	29.717	29.701	29.632	159	131.0	57.6	2nd	139.6	—	—	73.4	24.2	49.2	61.5	61.2	71.1	2nd	76.4	32.3	44.1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Patna	122.84	29.717	29.701	29.632	159	131.0	57.6	2nd	139.6	—	—	73.4	24.2	49.2	61.5	61.2	71.1	2nd	76.4	32.3	44.1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Bhagalpur	290.712	29.717	29.701	29.632	159	131.0	57.6	2nd	139.6	—	—	73.4	24.2	49.2	61.5	61.2	71.1	2nd	76.4	32.3	44.1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Patna	122.84	29.717	29.701	29.632	159	131.0	57.6	2nd	139.6	—	—	73.4	24.2	49.2	61.5	61.2	71.1	2nd	76.4	32.3	44.1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Bhagalpur	290.712	29.717	29.701	29.632	159	131.0	57.6	2nd	139.6	—	—	73.4	24.2	49.2	61.5	61.2	71.1	2nd	76.4	32.3	44.1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Patna	122.84	29.717	29.701	29.632	159	131.0	57.6	2nd	139.6	—	—	73.4	24.2	49.2	61.5	61.2	71.1	2nd	76.4	32.3	44.1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Bhagalpur	290.712	29.717	29.701	29.632	159	131.0	57.6	2nd	139.6	—	—	73.4	24.2	49.2	61.5	61.2	71.1	2nd	76.4	32.3	44.1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Patna	122.84	29.717	29.701	29.632	159	131.0	57.6	2nd	139.6	—	—	73.4	24.2	49.2	61.5	61.2	71.1	2nd	76.4	32.3	44.1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Bhagalpur	290.712	29.717	29.701	29.632	159	131.0	57.6	2nd	139.6	—	—	73.4	24.2	49.2	61.5	61.2	71.1	2nd	76.4	32.3	44.1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Patna	122.84	29.717	29.701	29.632	159	131.0	57.6	2nd	139.6	—	—	73.4	24.2	49.2	61.5	61.2	71.1	2nd	76.4	32.3	44.1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Bhagalpur	290.712	29.717	29.701	29.632	159	131.0	57.6	2nd	139.6	—	—	73.4	24.2	49.2	61.5	61.2	71.1	2nd	76.4	32.3	44.1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Patna	122.84	29.717	29.701	29.632	159	131.0	57.6	2nd	139.6	—	—	73.4	24.2	49.2	61.5	61.2	71.1	2nd	76.4	32.3	44.1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Bhagalpur	290.712	29.717	29.701	29.632	159	131.0	57.6	2nd	139.6	—	—	73.4	24.2	49.2	61.5	61.2	71.1	2nd	76.4	32.3	44.1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Patna	122.84	29.717	29.701	29.632	159	131.0	57.6	2nd	139.6	—	—	73.4	24.2	49.2	61.5	61.2	71.1	2nd	76.4	32.3	44.1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Bhagalpur	290.712	29.717	29.701	29.632	159	131.0	57.6	2nd	139.6	—	—	73.4	24.2	49.2	61.5	61.2	71.1	2nd	76.4	32.3	44.1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Patna	122.84	29.717	29.701	29.632	159	131.0	57.6	2nd	139.6	—	—	73.4	24.2	49.2	61.5	61.2	71.1	2nd	76.4	32.3	44.1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Bhagalpur	290.712	29.717	29.701	29.632	159	131.0	57.6	2nd	139.6	—	—	73.4	24.2	49.2	61.5	61.2	71.1	2nd	76.4	32.3	44.1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Patna	122.84	29.717	29.701	29.632	159	131.0	57.6	2nd	139.6	—	—	73.4	24.2	49.2	61.5	61.2	71.1	2nd	76.4	32.3	44.1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Bhagalpur	290.712	29.717	29.701	29.632	159	131.0	57.6	2nd	139.6	—	—	73.4	24.2	49.2	61.5	61.2	71.1	2nd	76.4	32.3	44.1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Patna	122.84	29.717	29.701	29.632	159	131.0	57.6	2nd	139.6	—	—	73.4	24.2	49.2	61.5	61.2	71.1	2nd	76.4	32.3	44.1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Bhagalpur	290.712	29.717	29.701	29.632	159	131.0	57.6	2nd	139.6	—	—	73.4	24.2	49.2	61.5	61.2	71.1	2nd	76.4	32.3	44.1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Patna	122.84	29.717	29.701	29.632	159	131.0	57.6	2nd	139.6	—	—	73.4	24.2	49.2	61.5	61.2	71.1	2nd	76.4	32.3	44.1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Bhagalpur	290.712	29.717	29.701	29.632	159	131.0	57.6	2nd	139.6	—	—	73.4	24.2	49.2	61.5	61.2	71.1	2nd	76.4	32.3	44.1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Patna	122.84	29.717	29.701	29.632	159	131.0	57.6	2nd	139.6	—	—	73.4	24.2	4																



*Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the preceding Table reduced to sea-level, with Anemometric Result and Cloud Observations.*

Stations.	Mean barometric pressure reduced to sea-level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea-level.	WIND.										Percentage and resultant.	Mean velocity daily.	Mean clouds.
			North.	North-east.	East.	South-east.	South.	South-west.	West.	North-west.	Variable.	Calm.			
Sibsagar ...	30.070	62.2	4	37	9	5	3	3				1	68 N 80° E	47.0	1.90
Dhubri ...	.043	66.2	2	14	21	2						23	55 N 79° E	68.9	0.37
Silchar ...	.025	65.9		2	24	13		9	4			4	51 S 50° E	49.4	1.71
Darjeeling ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Purneah ...	30.015	64.2	5		1	1		4	45	2		3	78 N 87° W	21.2	0.29
Durbhunga ...	.047	65.0			9	1	1	16	21	14			53 S 85° W	27.4	0.27
Patna ...	.067	63.4	3	1		3	9	8	27	11			61 S 89° W	60.7	0.71
Gya ...	.096	66.0		1				1	20	6		34	40 N 80° W	28.6	0.61
Hazaribagh ...	.075	66.5	15	3	1		2	4	4	28		5	64 N 36° W	136.6	0.63
Berhampore ...	.031	65.4	23	2				1	25			11	73 N 23° W	39.4	0.58
Burdwan ...	.038	66.0	40	5	1				13			3	85 N 5° W	42.0	1.31
Jessore ...	.017	66.4	16	5	3	3	5		8	19		3	47 N 25° W	43.0	1.32
Dacca ...	.019	69.1	9	6				2	14	8		23	39 N 44° W	35.3	1.08
Chittagong ...	.015	67.6	11	18	3			1	13	16			57 N 15° W	48.5	2.00
Demagiri ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Calcutta (Alipore) ...	.041	64.2	70	10	1	Not received.				2	14	27	70 N 3° W	43.7	1.03
Saugor Island ...	.036	66.5	80	10			3	7	1	18		1	78 N 1° W	149.0	1.95
Cuttack ...	.041	69.4	3	12		2						47	23 N 36° E	3.7	1.71
False Point ...	.054	65.0	19	16	11	2	1			10			66 N 25° E	170.71	2.35
Vizagapatam ...	—	—	—	—	—	Not received.									
Akyab ...	29.999	71.8	10	19	11	2	2	4	9	5			37 N 27° E	59.5	3.10
Port Blair ...	.919	80.5	9	33	7	12				1			73 N 57° E	184.3	5.34
Nancowry ...	.868	79.7		10	23	20	7	1					75 S 71° E	173.5	6.97
November 1881.															
Dhubri ...	.962	72.4	2	14	20	2						22	55 N 71° E	96.5	1.50
Demagiri ...	—	—	1	2	3	3	8	16	18	8		1	52 S 65° W	—	0.47

## NOTE.

**Barometric Pressure.**—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 500 feet are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page, by adding the weight of a column of air of the temperatures given in column 18. For stations above 500 feet elevation the reduction is made by Captain Allan Cunningham's table, "Prof., Papers on Indian Engineering, No. CXIII." The temperatures at the sea-level are taken from column 3 of the above table.

**Temperature.**—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 18 on the preceding page, by adding 1° Fahrenheit for every 450 feet.

**Wind Resultant.**—The resultant wind direction and its comparative predominance are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the month. The relative predominance in the direction of the resultant is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The direction is computed in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

**Cloud.**—This column gives the average proportion of clouded sky, a cloudless sky being indicated by 0, and one completely overcast by 1.0.

The above, being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the month, which will show the isobaric and isothermal lines and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length, proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

ALEX. PEDLER,

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,  
The 28th January 1882.

Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office,  
Chowringhee, from 22nd to 28th January 1882.

MONTH.	Date.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.			Rain.
		Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	
1882.		°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
January ... ..	22nd ...	67·3	80·8	24·0	55·9	·430	54·8	66	Nil.
" ... ..	23rd ...	68·2	82·3	23·6	58·7	·372	50·8	56	"
" ... ..	24th ...	70·1	82·8	22·9	59·9	·575	62·9	76	"
" ... ..	25th ...	71·0	83·6	23·7	59·9	·496	58·7	67	"
" ... ..	26th ...	72·1	85·0	20·1	61·9	·556	62·0	73	"
" ... ..	27th ...	73·7	86·8	23·4	63·4	·513	59·7	65	"
" ... ..	28th ...	74·9	86·3	18·6	67·7	·563	62·3	66	"

The mean temperature of the seven days ... 71·0  
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days ... 30·9  
The maximum temperature during the seven days ... 86·8

The mean relative humidity during the seven days ... 67  
Inches.  
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 29th January 1882 ... Nil.

The mean temperature is obtained by applying to the mean of the 10h, 16h, and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years.

The means of the hygrometric elements are the crude means of the values derived from the three readings of the instruments.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,  
The 30th January 1882.

JOHN ELIOT,  
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, —BENGAL.

## IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low water on Rivers Ganges, Bhagiruhie, and Brahmapootra for the month of December 1881.

Date.	Miles.	RIVER GANGES.										BRAHMAPOOTRA.			
		RIVER GANGES.										BRAHMAPOOTRA.			
		Mirzapore.	Benares.	Buxar.	Dinapore.	Monghyr.	Sahabgunge.	Rampore Bauleah.	Goalundo.	Krishnaghar.	Berhampore.	From Berhampore.	From Berhampore.	From Berhampore.	From Berhampore.
		Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.
1st	...	206.80	150	172.30	9.85	144.08	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58
2nd	...	206.80	142	172.30	9.85	144.08	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58
3rd	...	206.80	133	172.30	9.85	144.08	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58
4th	...	206.80	125	172.30	9.85	144.08	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58
5th	...	206.80	117	172.30	9.85	144.08	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58
6th	...	206.80	108	172.30	9.85	144.08	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58
7th	...	206.80	99	172.30	9.85	144.08	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58
8th	...	206.80	90	172.30	9.85	144.08	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58
9th	...	206.80	81	172.30	9.85	144.08	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58
10th	...	206.80	72	172.30	9.85	144.08	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58
11th	...	206.80	63	172.30	9.85	144.08	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58
12th	...	206.80	54	172.30	9.85	144.08	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58
13th	...	206.80	45	172.30	9.85	144.08	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58
14th	...	206.80	36	172.30	9.85	144.08	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58
15th	...	206.80	27	172.30	9.85	144.08	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58
16th	...	206.80	18	172.30	9.85	144.08	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58
17th	...	206.80	9	172.30	9.85	144.08	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58
18th	...	206.80	0	172.30	9.85	144.08	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58
19th	...	206.80	below zero	172.30	9.85	144.08	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58
20th	...	206.80	below zero	172.30	9.85	144.08	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58
21st	...	206.80	below zero	172.30	9.85	144.08	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58
22nd	...	206.80	below zero	172.30	9.85	144.08	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58
23rd	...	206.80	below zero	172.30	9.85	144.08	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58
24th	...	206.80	below zero	172.30	9.85	144.08	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58
25th	...	206.80	below zero	172.30	9.85	144.08	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58
26th	...	206.80	below zero	172.30	9.85	144.08	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58
27th	...	206.80	below zero	172.30	9.85	144.08	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58
28th	...	206.80	below zero	172.30	9.85	144.08	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58
29th	...	206.80	below zero	172.30	9.85	144.08	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58
30th	...	206.80	below zero	172.30	9.85	144.08	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58
31st	...	206.80	below zero	172.30	9.85	144.08	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58	104.43	2.58

G. F. E. S. NELL, Major, M.C.S.  
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

Dated 13th January 1882.



# Report on the Fluctuations in Traffic on the Northern Bengal State Railway during the month of December 1881.

## GENERAL REMARKS.

THIS report deals with the last month of a most successful half-year. The total weight carried during the month under review reached 4,26,342 maunds, which is the heaviest traffic yet carried since the line was opened, being 1,58,692 maunds, or 37.22 per cent. better than December 1880.

Out of the total traffic shown to have passed over the line, no less a weight than 1,93,071 maunds was in jute, and 28,447 maunds in gunny, which two items, added together, will be found to represent more than half the total traffic.

## INCREASES.

Ale ... Mds. 317

The increase under this head is explained in last month's report.

Food-grain ... Mds. 22,592

There has been a fair demand during the month for the common descriptions of rice for shipment to London, and as the stocks held in this district of last year's crop are very heavy, holders are but too anxious to take advantage of any opportunity of selling. The upward despatches to the Darjeeling district have also been much heavier this month than during the corresponding month of last year. The new season crop is being rapidly cut, and is reported on all sides to be a bumper one. If only some outlet could be found for the immense stocks of rice and paddy that will be held in the district when the new crop is fully harvested our traffic next season in this staple would be very heavy indeed.

Ginger ... Mds. 497

There are no transactions reported in this article during the month, and the weight carried is therefore probably in fulfilment of contracts with small dealers in Calcutta, who supply Retailers.

Gunny-bags ... Mds. 14,802

A heavy traffic in this staple still continues, and will in all probability do so while the present low price of the raw material prevails.

There has been rather a sharp decline in the price of mill-made bags during the month, which may ultimately adversely affect this traffic.

Jute ... Mds. 1,15,768

Up to nearly the middle of the month prices at the Port still continued to decline for this commodity, and sales could only be effected at a further reduction of from 1 to 2 annas a maund. About the 10th, however, the market became steadier, and the decline was soon more than recovered; since that date there has been a brisk demand in Calcutta. The total traffic lifted under this head represents rather more than double the weight carried in the corresponding month of last year, and this too in the face of conditions so adverse to despatchers that it would have been no matter for surprise if a large falling off had taken place. The total weight of jute carried for the six months ended 31st December was 8,30,722 against 3,61,982 maunds for the corresponding period of 1880, which is an increase of 129.49 per cent.

Railway materials ... Mds. 10,518

Although an increase is shown in this staple, there has really been a falling off in railway material proper. The increase is brought about by 49,739 maunds of locomotive coal having been carried during the month, which, if deducted from the total weight shown to have been carried, would give a falling off of 39,221 maunds as compared with December 1880.

With the new extension to Dinapore just sanctioned, a revival may be looked for in this traffic. The large quantity of coal carried was caused by stocks being allowed to run very low, pending the entering into a new contract.

Salt ... Mds. 6,791

This traffic seems to be gradually but surely being drawn to the Rail. The only possible way of accounting for the large increase in the weight carried for some months past is that a large proportion of what was formerly river-borne is now despatched by Rail.

## DECREASES.

Piece-goods ... Mds. 4,489

In the face of the high prices asked by Importers and the scarcity and dearness of money, Dealers are holding off and are merely purchasing for actual requirements; stocks are getting low in the local bazars and a reaction must set in shortly.

Sugar ... Mds. 372

This falling off was anticipated in last month's report, and is the result of abnormal despatches for some months past.

Tea ... Mds. 2,904

The opinion expressed on this traffic in last month's report has been verified. There is very little tea now left in the district to be despatched.

Tobacco ... Mds. 4,030

Last season's stocks may now be looked on as worked out, and until the new crop is ready for the market no improvement under this head can be looked for.

All other goods ... Mds. 1,698

The very large increased weight carried under this head for the past six months will account for this decrease.

## Statement showing Increases and Decreases in Maundage of Staples carried over the Line during the month of December 1881.

STAPLES.	1880.		1881.		Total in 1880.	Total in 1881.	Increase in 1881.	Decrease in 1881.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.				
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Ale	556	4	677	.....	560	877	317	.....
Food-grains	11,313	15,188	25,782	23,311	26,501	49,093	22,592	.....
Ginger	.....	681	.....	1,178	681	1,178	497	.....
Gunny-bags	1,036	12,609	1,143	27,304	13,645	28,447	14,802	.....
Jute	384	76,919	.....	1,93,071	77,303	1,93,071	1,15,768	.....
Piece-goods	12,562	42	8,044	71	12,604	8,115	.....	4,489
Railway material	34,486	8,621	52,253	1,372	43,167	53,625	10,518	.....
Salt	18,739	282	25,812	.....	19,021	25,812	6,791	.....
Sugar	1,520	.....	1,148	.....	1,520	1,148	.....	372
Tea	.....	13,568	.....	11,564	13,568	11,564	.....	2,904
Tobacco	11	12,890	169	8,702	12,904	8,871	.....	4,030
All other goods	26,859	9,380	34,500	19,041	46,239	44,541	.....	1,698
Total	1,17,456	1,50,184	1,49,728	2,76,614	2,67,699	4,26,342	.....	.....

TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Saidpur, the 16th January 1882.

G. M. DRURY, Traffic Superintendent.

### Report of Fluctuation of Traffic on the Tirhoot State Railway for the month of December 1881.

THE total quantity of goods carried during the month of December 1881 aggregated 3,35,220 maunds, as compared with 2,03,917 maunds carried during the corresponding period of 1880, and 2,27,318 maunds carried during the previous month, showing an increase of 1,31,303 maunds in the former and 1,07,902 maunds in the latter.

Of the several increases and decreases the following are the most prominent, and appear to call for separate explanations:—

INCREASES.		Mds.
Coal.—This is chiefly due to the heavy requirements of Messrs. Burn & Co. for the construction of the Western Extension	...	42,873
Ghee.—This increase appears to be partly due to the merchants, who have hitherto been sending this commodity by river, having commenced forwarding it by rail in consequence of the water having subsided earlier this year, and partly to despatch in larger quantities than last year in consequence of a rise in the price in the Calcutta Market	...	1,489
Indigo.—The outturn was not favourable as in the corresponding period of the previous year, so that the traffic in this commodity has not increased to the extent that was expected	...	12,543
Iron.—This is attributable to prices of machinery indented for by the indigo factories for the packing of indigo chest	...	1,349
Piece-goods, English.—This increase is due to local requirements owing to the current cold season	...	6,447
Railway materials.—This is due to the Eastern and Western Extensions	...	46,899
Salt.—This increase seems to be due to salt being now carried by rail owing to the river Gunduck having become unnavigable	...	3,736
Seeds, Oil.—This is attributable to the organization of the Traffic Searching Department	...	7,514
Sundries.—This is a satisfactory increase, but cannot be well explained	...	28,007
Timber.—The increase under this head is attributable to the timber stacked at the Sumastipur junction by Messrs. Dear & Co., for despatch to Patna, having been hurried on in this month	...	19,935
Tobacco.—The remarks made during the previous month in regard to this traffic equally apply to the transactions of this month. It is feared that the traffic in this article will stop for a few days till the new crop is harvested	...	1,637

DECREASES.		Mds.
Food-grains	...	22,395
Ale, spirits	...	1,012
Ginger	...	1,388
Gunny bags, empty	...	1,134
Lime and kunker	...	3,441
Oil-cake	...	1,288
Potatoes	...	1,041
Seeds other than food-grains	...	1,930
Turmeric	...	1,235
The cause of the decrease in "food-grains" has been explained in the last report, and the remarks therein made are applicable here also		...

### TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

#### TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

Statement showing Increases and Decreases in Maundage of Principal Staples carried over the Line during the month of December 1881, as compared with the corresponding period of 1880.

STAPLES.	1881.		1880.		Total.		Increases.	Decreases.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1881.	1880.		
Ale, spirits, and wine	665	27	1,589	115	692	1,704	...	...
Betel-nuts	1,062	3	1,065	120	1,065	1,185	...	1,012
Brass, bell-metal, and copperware	232	92	693	68	324	764	...	120
Bullion or specie	...	...	16	153	...	169	...	440
Chillies	...	156	86	958	150	644	...	169
Coal	50,950	...	7,297	780	50,950	8,077	42,873	488
Cotton	546	...	1,378	118	546	1,496	...	...
Food-grains	1,573	16,071	1,726	38,273	17,644	39,999	...	950
Fruits, fresh	...	...	67	9	...	76	...	22,355
Do., dry	234	2	914	113	236	1,027	...	76
Garlic or lussoon	...	...	128	527	...	665	...	791
Ghee	...	1,917	135	293	1,917	428	1,489	663
Ginger	...	480	212	1,656	480	1,868	...	...
Gunny-bags, empty	482	326	1,655	287	808	1,942	...	1,388
Hides and horns	15	4,444	54	4,943	4,469	4,907	...	1,134
Indigo	...	35,191	...	22,648	35,191	22,648	12,543	538
Iron	4,813	194	3,750	208	5,007	3,658	1,349	...
Jagri	21	...	284	41	21	325	...	...
Lime and kunker	4,507	254	7,656	546	4,761	8,202	...	304
Luggage	55	6	228	132	61	360	...	3,441
Oil	268	150	367	226	418	593	...	239
Oil-cakes	...	858	475	1,671	858	2,146	...	175
Opium's stores	204	12	159	69	216	228	...	1,288
Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Piece-goods, English	16,962	...	10,467	48	16,962	10,515	6,447	...
Do., (country)	396	62	269	64	368	273	95	...
Potatoes	23	336	1,028	304	361	1,402	...	...
Railway materials	41,921	4,978	22,659	...	46,899	...	46,899	1,641
Salt	27,742	1,913	...	3,260	29,655	25,919	3,736	...
Saltpetre	...	9,319	659	9,460	9,310	10,119	...	...
Seeds, oil	324	40,635	1,013	32,569	41,089	33,575	7,514	800
Do., indigo	507	...	270	...	507	270	237	...
Do., other than food-grains	105	278	787	1,826	383	2,315	...	1,930
Spices	56	...	175	24	56	209	...	...
Stones, stone-ballast and wares	1,691	51	1,518	463	1,642	1,784	...	133
Sugar	79	773	1,078	277	832	1,335	...	142
Sundries	28,490	4,198	2,650	2,651	33,688	4,681	28,007	503
Timber	1,483	21,961	1,151	2,342	23,434	3,499	19,935	...
Tobacco	15	5,142	229	3,291	5,167	3,520	1,637	...
Turmeric	38	9	148	1,134	47	1,282	...	1,235
Total	1,85,341	1,49,879	79,636	1,50,381	3,35,220	2,03,917	1,31,303	41,458
Increase	...	...	...	...	1,31,303	...	1,31,303	...

SUMASTIPUR, the 9th January 1882.

A. POPE, Offg. Traffic Superintendent.



# Report of Fluctuation of Traffic on the Patna-Gya State Railway for the month of December 1881.

THE total quantity of goods carried during the month of December 1881 aggregated 1,85,524 maunds, as compared with 1,30,381 maunds carried during the corresponding period of 1880, and 1,59,759 maunds carried during the previous month, showing an increase of 55,143 maunds in the former and of 25,765 maunds in the latter.

Of the several increases and decreases the following are the prominent, and appear to call for separate explanations:—

## INCREASES.

	Mds.
Coal.—This increase is due to requirements of contractors for brick-burning purposes ...	5,837
Jaggree.—The increase under this head is due to the favourable crop of sugarcane this year in the district ...	53,315
Salt.—The old stock having been used, the import of this traffic has improved during the month ...	3,564
Sundries.—There is an increase under this head, and it is a satisfactory one, though not capable of explanation ...	12,759
Tobacco.—The remarks made on "Sundries" are applicable to this staple ...	2,013

## DECREASES.

Food grain.—Market is dull, and the demand at Howrah, RaneeGUNGE, and other chief markets is nil, owing to the plentiful crop harvested everywhere ...	2,837
Oil seeds.—This decrease is due owing to poor price at Calcutta ...	12,236
Seeds other than food grains.—This is due to the same cause as the decrease in oil seeds...	1,972

## PATNA-GYA STATE RAILWAY.

### TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

Statement showing Increases and Decreases in Maundage of Principal Staples carried over the Line, during the month of December 1881, as compared with the corresponding period of 1880.

STAPLES.	1881.		1880.		Total.		Increases.	Decreases.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1881.	1880.		
Ale, spirits, and wine...	65	.....	225	68	65	288	.....	223
Betel-nuts	85	.....	360	172	85	532	.....	447
Brass, bell-metal, and copperware	68	.....	334	129	68	463	.....	395
Bullion or specie	.....	.....	71	166	.....	237	.....	237
Chillies	.....	.....	243	479	.....	722	.....	722
Coal	13,707	.....	7,529	341	13,707	7,870	5,837	.....
Cotton	1,773	.....	2,054	888	1,773	2,942	.....	619
Food-grains	3,610	28,183	2,111	32,519	31,793	34,630	.....	2,837
Fruits, fresh	24	.....	34	133	24	167	.....	43
Do., dry	316	.....	594	118	316	712	.....	396
Garlic or lussoon	90	.....	242	123	90	365	.....	275
Ghee	2	327	251	310	329	561	.....	232
Ginger	198	.....	183	447	198	580	.....	382
Gunny-bags, empty	1,453	335	1,474	492	1,793	1,966	.....	173
Hides and horns	.....	2,154	44	1,886	2,154	1,930	224	.....
Indigo	.....	15	.....	.....	15	.....	15	.....
Iron	867	43	544	142	910	686	224	.....
Jaggree	302	85,973	1,548	31,472	86,535	53,029	33,516	.....
Lime and kunkur	.....	16	523	315	16	838	.....	822
Luggage	24	24	241	339	48	580	.....	532
Oil	184	.....	285	129	184	505	.....	321
Oil-cakes	147	.....	152	567	147	719	.....	572
Oilman's stores...	36	.....	218	81	36	290	.....	253
Opium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Piece-goods (English)	1,820	.....	1,656	46	1,820	1,702	118	.....
Ditto (country)	251	59	312	70	310	382	.....	72
Potatoes	.....	49	549	145	49	694	.....	645
Railway materials	971	.....	.....	.....	971	.....	971	.....
Salt	11,264	107	7,162	645	11,371	7,807	3,564	.....
Saltpetre	.....	489	.....	547	489	547	.....	67
Seeds, oil	150	5,635	16	18,095	5,785	18,021	.....	12,236
Do., indigo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do., other than food-grains	99	.....	292	1,829	99	2,031	.....	1,932
Spices	274	.....	382	214	274	596	.....	322
Stones, stone-ballast, and wares	1,064	1	170	327	1,065	507	558	.....
Sugar	349	372	162	239	721	401	320	.....
Sundries	6,186	10,729	1,488	2,659	16,906	4,147	12,759	.....
Timber	317	117	276	571	494	847	.....	413
Tobacco	3,955	61	1,790	213	4,016	2,003	2,013	.....
Turmeric	1,127	.....	504	130	1,137	634	503	.....
Total	50,953	1,34,671	33,944	96,437	1,85,524	1,30,381	55,143	25,478
Increase	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,30,381	.....	25,478	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	55,143	.....	55,143	.....

SOMASTIPUR, the 18th January 1882.

A. POPE, Offg. Traffic Superintendent.



## Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.

Statement showing Increases and Decreases in maundage of Staples carried over the line during the month of December 1881 as compared with the corresponding period of December 1880.

STAPLES.	1880.		1881.		1880.	1881.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Total.		
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Building materials	.....	.....	.....	5,820*	.....	5,820	5,820	.....
Railway materials	.....	.....	.....	3,084	.....	3,084	3,084	.....
Coal	.....	4,603	.....	9,561	4,603	9,561	4,958	.....
Revenue stores	.....	.....	150	1,845	.....	1,995	1,995	.....
Firewood	50,911	.....	41,536	.....	50,911	41,536	.....	9,375
Hay	6,360	.....	7,360	.....	6,360	7,360	1,000	.....
Straw	1,500	.....	2,755	.....	1,500	2,755	1,255	.....
Woolloo	660	.....	5,620	.....	660	5,620	2,960	.....
Rice	1,303	.....	4,904	.....	1,303	4,904	3,601	.....
Paddy	744	.....	1,223	.....	744	1,223	549	.....
Sundries	180	590	71	1,168	779	1,239	469	.....
Total	61,658	5,193	61,689	21,578	66,851	83,167	23,691	9,395

## INCREASE.

Mds.

Building materials	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,820
This increase is due to the materials carried for the Sonapur-Mugra Extension.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Railway materials	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,084
This increase is due to the railway materials carried for the Sonapur-Mugra Extension	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,958
This increase is due to brick-burning for the Sonapur-Mugra Extension.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Revenue stores	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,995
This increase is due to the same not being charged for last year.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000
This increase is due to the favourable market at Calcutta,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Straw	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,255
This increase is due to the favourable market at selling stations.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woolloo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,960
This increase is due to the favourable market at selling stations.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rice	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,601
This increase is due to the rice mills working regularly.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paddy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	549
This increase is due to the favourable market.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sundries	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	469
This increase is due to greater demand at Canning for working of rice mills.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

## DECREASE.

Firewood ..... 9,375  
 \* This decrease is due to the wood-cutters being engaged in cutting paddy, as this being the harvest time, and partly to coke being largely used in the vicinity of the town.

Calcutta, the 31st January 1882.

R. G. MOOKERJEE, Manager.

## Nalhati State Railway.

Statement showing Increases and Decreases in maundage of Staples carried over the line during the month of December 1881 as compared with the corresponding period of December 1880.

STAPLES.	1880.		1881.		1880.	1881.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Total.		
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Brass and bell-metal ware	180	.....	97	31	180	128	.....	52
Coal	8,709	.....	16,127	.....	8,709	16,127	7,418	.....
Cotton	492	.....	407	.....	492	407	.....	85
Edible grain	685	10,912	789	9,006	11,497	9,795	.....	1,702
Piece-goods	1,776	.....	1,390	.....	1,776	1,390	.....	386
Sugar and jagree	1,143	.....	1,318	.....	1,143	1,318	175	.....
Silk and silk-cloth	.....	696	.....	603	.....	603	.....	93
Salt	.....	150	1,651	.....	150	1,651	1,501	.....
Sundries	2,552	1,361	5,101	4,117	3,913	9,218	5,305	.....
Revenue stores	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	91	91	.....
Seeds of all sorts	.....	.....	1,682	11	.....	1,693	1,693	.....
Total	15,437	13,119	28,653	13,768	23,556	42,421	16,183	2,318

## INCREASE.

Mds.

Coal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,418
A large quantity of coal has been brought in by the Executive Engineer for brick-burning.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,501
For want of sufficient water in the River Bhagirathee this year salt is coming by rail.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sundries	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,305
The increase is due to the above cause.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seeds of all sorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,693
The increase is due to the above cause.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

## DECREASE.

Edible grain	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,702
The production of rice is abundant all round the country, consequently less purchasers.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Calcutta, the 31st January 1882.

R. G. MOOKERJEE, Manager.

## Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

## EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st January 1882, on 1,504½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week	269,978	Rs. A. P. 5,39,136 1 6	Mds. s. 20,73,319 20	Rs. A. P. 6,77,138 1 9	Rs. A. P. 12,175 0 0	Rs. A. P. 12,28,439 2 4	59,420½	118,661½	178,081½
Or per mile of railway	.....	358 6 5	.....	450 2 8	8 1 6	816 10 4	.....	.....	.....
For previous 2 weeks of half-year	477,359	9,32,621 1 6	43,02,765 20	13,73,989 7 9	26,800 0 0	23,33,410 8 9	105,831½	254,586	360,417½
Total for 3 weeks	747,337	14,71,747 2 0	63,76,085 0	20,51,127 9 6	38,975 0 0	35,61,849 11 6	165,251½	373,247½	538,498½
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	147,195	2,31,090 4 8	19,94,086 30	7,40,659 11 3	28,898 2 2	10,00,657 2 1	49,310	126,959	176,269
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	153 10 1	.....	492 6 1	19 3 4	665 3 6	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	461,852½	7,45,692 8 5	61,93,988 50	23,31,334 14 10	56,985 0 7	51,34,012 7 8	160,709½	394,779	555,488½

## EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st January 1882, on 171½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TOTAL TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week	39,335	Rs. A. P. 28,777 0 0	Mds. s. 2,60,800 0	Rs. A. P. 51,955 0 0	Rs. A. P. 202 0 0	Rs. A. P. 80,334 0 0	5,891½	7,509½	13,401½
Or per mile of railway	229	167 8 10	1,519 0	302 8 0	1 2 10	471 3 8	.....	.....	.....
For previous 2 weeks of half-year	80,220	56,499 0 0	4,07,210 0	81,192 0 0	223 0 0	1,37,815 0 0	11,840½	15,716½	27,556½
Total for 3 weeks	119,555	85,177 0 0	6,68,165 0	1,33,147 0 0	425 0 0	2,18,749 0 0	17,737½	23,226½	40,964½
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	38,740	29,224 0 0	2,54,915 0	48,587 0 0	156 0 0	77,967 0 0	5,761½	7,907½	13,669
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	226	170 2 6	1,484 9	282 14 4	0 14 6	453 15 4	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	130,727½	84,888 0 0	6,74,832 0	1,30,261 0 0	451 0 0	2,15,600 0 0	18,265½	20,611½	38,877½

\* Rs. 195 included on account carriage of Revenue stores.

## BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

## Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

No. 47

Latest return received.	Name of Railway.	Length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JANUARY		Total increase in 1881.	Total decrease in 1881.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
			4th Dec. 1880.	3rd Dec. 1881.	To 4th Dec. 1880.	To 3rd Dec. 1881.			
1881.		Miles.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
17th December	Northern Bengal	230	57,035 0 0	44,555 0 0	14,54,584 0 0	16,31,546 0 0	1,76,962 0 0	.....	+12
17th ditto	Tirhoot	82	12,885 0 0	11,072 0 0	4,94,751 0 0	5,18,267 0 0	23,516 0 0	.....	+4
24th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	7,790 0 0	8,000 0 0	4,43,500 0 0	4,64,822 0 0	21,322 0 0	.....	+4
31st ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	2,072 0 0	2,333 0 0	1,80,809 0 0	1,41,086 0 0	10,777 0 0	.....	+9
10th ditto	Nalhati	27½	915 0 0	1,337 0 0	64,489 0 0	61,007 0 0	.....	3,482 0 0	-5
	Total	424½	60,695 0 0	67,256 0 0	25,87,693 0 0	28,16,728 0 0	2,29,035 0 0	.....	+8

## BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

## Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

No. 48

Latest return received.	Name of Railway.	Length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JANUARY		Total increase in 1881.	Total decrease in 1881.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
			11th December 1880.	10th December 1881.	To 11th December 1880.	To 10th December 1881.			
1881.		Miles.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
17th December	Northern Bengal	230	57,296 0 0	52,529 0 0	14,89,589 0 0	16,84,075 0 0	1,94,486 0 0	.....	+15
17th ditto	Tirhoot	82	13,169 0 0	13,398 0 0	5,07,920 0 0	5,31,665 0 0	23,745 0 0	.....	+4
24th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	7,813 0 0	11,805 0 0	4,51,573 0 0	4,70,627 0 0	25,254 0 0	.....	+5
31st ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	2,929 0 0	2,287 0 0	1,33,248 0 0	1,43,373 0 0	10,125 0 0	.....	+7
10th ditto	Nalhati	27½	1,637 0 0	1,276 0 0	66,046 0 0	62,283 0 0	.....	3,763	-5
	Total	424½	60,774 0 0	61,295 0 0	26,43,407 0 0	28,98,023 0 0	2,40,536 0 0	.....	+9





# SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY. FEBRUARY 8, 1882.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

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### Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

*Saturday, the 28th January 1882.*

#### PRESENT :

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *Presiding*,  
 The HON'BLE G. C. PAUL, C.I.E., *Advocate-General*,  
 The HON'BLE H. L. DAMPIER, C.I.E.,  
 The HON'BLE H. J. REYNOLDS,  
 The HON'BLE H. A. COCKERELL,  
 The HON'BLE D. M. BARBOUR,  
 The HON'BLE T. T. ALLEN,  
 The HON'BLE MAHARAJA LUCHMESSUR SING, BAHADOOR, OF DURBHUNGA,  
 The HON'BLE F. PRESTAGE,  
 The HON'BLE KRISTODAS PAL, RAI BAHADOOR, C.I.E.,  
 The HON'BLE AMEER ALI,  
 and  
 The HON'BLE J. E. CAITHNESS.

#### EMBANKMENTS AND WATER-COURSES.

THE HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER moved that the Bill to amend the law relating to embankments and water-courses be read in Council. He said that the Bill had been in the hands of Hon'ble Members for the time required by the rules. Although the Bill had been a good deal recast, he had adhered to the division into Parts which was to be found in the present law (Bengal Act VI



of 1873). He would notice the principal changes which this Bill made Part by Part.

The first section which deserved notice was section 2 in Part I. The original intention had been to repeal Act VI of 1873 altogether, and to re-enact all the provisions of the embankment law into one statute *totus, teres, atque rotundus*. But unfortunately there was a practical difficulty. Some of the provisions of the existing Act were such that the Lieutenant-Governor had been advised that, if this Council were to attempt to re-enact them into law, then, according to the stricter construction which was now put on the restrictions which the Indian Councils' Act placed on the powers of this Council, the inclusion of those provisions would imperil the assent of the Governor-General being given to the Bill; he was obliged, therefore, to say in the Bill that Act VI of 1873 was repealed with the exception of the sections set out in the first schedule, and then he was obliged to have a very awkward schedule (II) of references, to explain how the references in the unrepealed parts of Act VI of 1873 should be understood to apply to the corresponding passages in the present Bill about to pass.

In the preliminary part (Part I) he had introduced three sections (4, 5, and 6) which might be said to deal with the general rights of the Government in reference to embankments as distinguished from rights connected with individual works. At the last meeting of the Council he mentioned that section 34 of the existing law, which declared that embankments were vested in the Government, was vague, and had led to considerable misconstruction. Sections 4 and 5 read together were intended to remove that vagueness. Section 4 of the Bill reproduced section 34, which provided that embankments—meaning thereby the mound itself and its berms proper—should vest in the Government itself. But then there remained the question of those plots of land adjacent to the berms from which the Engineer had been in the habit of taking earth and other materials for the repair of the embankment. Under the existing law, surveys had been made of the lands which vested in the Government under section 34, and in carrying out that survey, the local officers had included these adjacent lands. Of course the proprietors immediately raised the question. They said “you have used these lands to take earth from, but they are not part of the embankment in the sense of section 34, and that section does not vest them in the Government.” Section 5 of the Bill had been framed to meet this reasonable objection. It was to the effect that lands which had been customarily used for taking earth and other materials for the repair of public embankments should be at the disposal of the Government for that purpose only; that compensation should only be paid in respect of all other damage done to property on such land, but not in respect of earth and other materials taken from it; and then it was provided elsewhere that if the proprietor thought that such land was permanently injured, he might require that the Government should acquire the land under the Land Acquisition Act.

Section 6 was also a new section, and was rather an intricate matter to explain. It had to be read with section 18 and section 74, and was intended to meet a want which had been felt in administration. The existing law on the subject was embodied in section 53 of Act VI of 1873, which ran thus—

“Every person who, without the previous permission of the Engineer, shall erect, or cause or wilfully permit to be erected, any new embankment, or shall obstruct, or divert, or cause or wilfully permit to be obstructed or diverted, any water-course, if such embankment or water-course is likely to interfere with, counteract, or impede any public embankment or any public water-course, or shall abet any such act, shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or, in default of payment, to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding six months.”

Under the law as it stood, any person might, acting on his own judgment and at his own peril, construct an embankment, or divert water-courses, and so on, if he thought that his work would not interfere with, counteract, or impede any public embankment, or any public water-course. But it was often a very difficult matter, requiring the knowledge of professional experts, to judge whether the new work did or did not so interfere, &c. As the law stood at present, when the Engineers found out that any such objectionable new work had been executed (and this they had to detect for themselves), if the Collector wished to enforce the penalty of the section, he was obliged to prove to the satisfaction of the non-professional officer who presided in the Court that the work done was such as “to interfere with, counteract, or impede any public

embankment or public water-course." To prove this judicially was no easy matter; however obvious the thing might be to experts who understood the subject and the local circumstances, the attempt to prove it judicially was just as likely to break down as not. Under section 4, clause (2) of the existing law the Collector had the power to remove an embankment if he considered it an obstruction and that it interfered with the drainage of the country, but if he failed to get a conviction under the penal clauses of the Act on the ground that it so interfered, then the party who put up the embankment would under section 30 be able to claim compensation for the removal. This made it extremely difficult to work. The Lieutenant-Governor had therefore found it necessary to ask the Legislature for power, in some parts of the country where circumstances required it, absolutely to prohibit the construction of such works without leave previously obtained from the authorities. But this was not absolutely necessary in all parts of the country; and the provisions of the Bill had been devised to meet this state of things. Section 6 provided that the Lieutenant-Governor might notify certain tracts within which the works should not be done by individuals without obtaining previous permission, and the mere fact of so violating this prohibition had by a subsequent section of the Bill been made penal. But, as MR. DAMPIER had said, it was not necessary to extend this somewhat strict clause to the whole country, and therefore as regards all the country which was not notified as included in tracts to which the prohibition should apply, the law would remain as it had been hitherto.

Passing on to Part II, relating to the powers of the Collector and the procedure thereon, section 7 was very important and took the place of the old section 4. It defined the powers to be exercised by the Collector—by the Collector not as an individual officer, but as the representative of the Government, acting in its Revenue Department. That should be thoroughly understood, because a good deal of discussion had been raised on this point. Under the existing law, the Collector had a good many of these powers, and when it became necessary for his revenue superiors to restrict him in the exercise of those powers, it had been urged that as the law vested them in the Collector it was unconstitutional of the superior revenue authorities to restrict the exercise of them by each Collector according to his own discretion. MR. DAMPIER himself thoroughly disagreed in such a view. His own belief was that whenever (in connection with the performance of executive as contra-distinct from judicial functions) the law said that the Collector or the Magistrate, or any other specified officer, might do so and so, it meant (unless the contrary was expressed or implied by the context) that he might do so "if his executive superiors would let him." However, section 7 as drafted met the objection; its purport was that those works, regarding which it had been found by experience that a larger view should be taken than that which the Collector or Engineer of an individual district might take, should be initiated by the Collector, but should not be finally undertaken without the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, who would consider the proposal in the Public Works Department, with reference to the whole aspect of the question. Of course the Lieutenant-Governor was to be got at through the usual channel of the Commissioner of the Division, and so on.

Regarding Part III, procedure in the case of danger to life and property, what was called the "emergent procedure," he had no remarks to make, because it was a reproduction of portions of Part III of the existing Act. There was no alteration which was of sufficient importance to bring to the notice of the Council.

Part V, which was imperfectly headed "acquisition of land," but which ought to have been headed "acquisition of land and compensation," had been the subject of much discussion; but the only alteration which had as yet been embodied in the Bill was the 4th clause which had been added to section 38. As the law stood, in awarding compensation for damage done, there was no provision made that any benefit which the party claiming compensation had derived from the same work, in another part of his estate perhaps, should be set off against his claim to compensation for damage done to him elsewhere.

MR. DAMPIER had therefore simply re-enacted from Act XXXII of 1855 that the judge and the assessors should take into consideration, in settling the amount of compensation, whether any party to the suit had derived benefit



from the work in respect of which compensation was claimed, and should set off the estimated value of such benefit against the compensation which would otherwise be decreed to such party. That was the only material alteration as yet in the Bill. But his hon'ble and learned friend the Advocate-General had brought to his notice a correspondence which would make it necessary to introduce certain words into this Part of the Bill to clear up certain doubts which still existed therein, and to which he would call the attention of the Select Committee in due course.

Then, Part VI related to the cost of works, proceedings, &c., and in connection with this Part MR. DAMPIER would notice a difficulty which he had mentioned at the last meeting of the Council as regards the service of notices which were required by the Act at every turn. And here he would read to the Council what Mr. H. L. Harrison said in his Manual on Embankments in a note to section 38 of the Act—

“It has been already remarked that the weak point in the Act is the system of serving notices in the most wholesale manner at every stage of the proceedings. Take an ordinary case of the repairs to a line of embankments some 20 miles in length, which would probably protect some 200 square miles of country which might well contain 250 estates and 500 villages. The cost of repairs would, perhaps, be Rs. 4,000 in any given year. Notice of the receipt of estimates would have to be served on the 250 estates by putting up a copy at the mal cutcherries of such as had them, and where no such cutcherry exists by fixing them up in a conspicuous place, and by delivering a copy to the agent who paid the last, or shall pay the next, instalment of revenue, if the revenue be over Rs. 100 per annum. Next, on the receipt of the accounts, the same process has to be gone through for the 250 estates and the 500 villages, and to crown all, when the amount to be apportioned has been fixed, similar notices have to be served, containing the list of names, that is 750 notices, each containing 750 names. Lastly, when apportioned, further notices have to be served on estates (section 49). Thus in the case concerned 2,500 notices would be served from first to last, to levy Rs. 4,000, even if levied once for all; and it can hardly be maintained that it is practicable to go through this procedure month after month. The alteration which is needed is to make the service of separate notices only necessary for large estates where payments would be heavy, say estates paying above Rs. 100 revenue as in the case of the Road Cess Act.”

That was the principle which had been adopted in the Bill. Notices were divided by sections 78 and 79 of the Bill into general and special in respect of each project of work, of each set of estimates, of each set of accounts, and of each apportionment of expenses; general notices would be widely published as provided in section 78, but special notices would only be served in respect of the larger interests affected; the amounts to be paid in respect of some estates and tenures were so small that the service of special notices would cost more than the amounts for which they were served. MR. DAMPIER thought this change would commend itself to the Council.

Section 57 recognized the mode of apportionment which had hitherto been in force in the Gunduck embankment in the Mozufferpore district. It was found that the expenses hitherto incurred for the maintenance of these embankments had been apportioned on a system which affected to be one of the three modes of apportionment recognized by the Act. But it was not exactly in accordance with any of those systems, and the procedure which had been adopted was not covered by the section in the existing law. The object of the clauses which had been inserted in the Bill was to legalize what had been done, and also to legalize the system which had now become the custom in respect of these embankments as regards the apportionment of all expenses to be incurred in the future.

Sections 62 to 67 contained, perhaps, the most important part of the Bill. Hon'ble Members who had read the correspondence which had been circulated as annexures to the Bill were aware of the difficulty which attended the apportionment year by year of the expenses actually incurred, and there was another objection to the existing system. When an embankment was first taken in hand by the Government, there was usually a very large initial expenditure to get them into proper form. The expenditure of the first two years was extremely heavy, and the payment of it was an intolerable burden on the zemindars concerned; but after the embankment was got into order the mere expense of maintaining it and of repairs was trifling in comparison. It was proposed to get over the difficulty and trouble to all concerned by introducing what might be called the contract system. The Lieutenant-Governor would decide what was likely to be expended in the maintenance of an embankment

in any number of future years which he might think proper to take as the period included in his order. Then, the total of such amount would be the amount payable by those who were liable for the expenses during that period, and that total amount would be divided into as many equal parts as there were years within that period. The limit which was imposed by a certain section of the present Act was retained, but the amount payable in any one year would not be more than one rupee an acre on the area benefited or protected.

It was obvious that any means by which all the annual repetition of the flood of notices and trouble of apportionment could be got over would be an enormous relief to those who were concerned. Before the contract was finally entered into the parties interested would have every opportunity of submitting their objections, which would be fully considered.

Section 69 was a reproduction of the existing law which provided that the amounts due to the Government under the Act should be recovered as arrears under the provisions of the Public Demands' Recovery Act. MR. DAMPIER was personally answerable for the introduction of sections 70 and 71. Under the existing law the only mode of recovering arrears was under the provisions of the Public Demands' Recovery Act, under which the property and person of the individual only, who was liable for the payment at the time of apportionment, could be followed. Suppose that before the amount was levied the proprietor sold his estate and became insolvent. Was the Government, which had advanced the money, to lose the sum which it had advanced. Certainly not. The money, had been expended for the benefit of the estate, and it was only reasonable that payment of the amount should be secured on the land. The principle of sections 70 and 71 was not new; it had been accepted by the Council in the Drainage Act which it passed last year. If the Collector could not recover from the individual, or under any circumstances, if he thought proper, he would be empowered to recover the sum advanced from the land in one of the modes specified in section 71.

Sections 82 to 84 related to appeals and the power of revision and control. The essence of them was that certain orders should be appealable as of right, but in all matters the superior controlling authorities should have the power of controlling and of revising the orders passed by their subordinates.

Section 88 was new, and it provided that the Lieutenant-Governor might make certain rules. It was taken from the Bengal Irrigation Act, III of 1876. It was found a very useful provision, as under it almost anything which was overlooked in the Act in respect to machinery might be supplemented by means of rules passed by the Lieutenant-Governor.

Then section 89 saved the operation of certain Acts: it provided that the Act should not apply to any embankment, land, or water-course which was under the operation of the Drainage Act, the Irrigation Act, or the Canal Tolls Act.

The HON'BLE KRISTODAS PAL said he generally accepted the reasons which had induced the hon'ble Mover to introduce this Bill. He entirely agreed with him that the eight years' working of the Act had certainly disclosed defects which ought to be remedied. He was glad to observe that the hon'ble member did not interfere with the substantive part of the law. The Bill was, strictly speaking, to be a Bill of details, which would be better dealt with in committee. But there was one important question of principle which BABOO KRISTODAS PAL wished to bring to the notice of the hon'ble Council. Under the existing Act, and under the Bill as it had been framed by the hon'ble Mover, the Collector would be the responsible officer to supervise the operations of the Engineer, subject of course to the control of the Commissioner, the Board of Revenue, and the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department. The Collector, as the hon'ble Mover observed, would be the representative of the Revenue Department of the Government, but BABOO KRISTODAS PAL found that a very experienced Collector had himself stated that he was not in a position to exercise any control over the Engineer. He held in his hand a copy of the report of a committee appointed by His Honor's Government in 1879, which was signed by Mr. Dampier, Mr. Harrison, and Colonel Haig, and in which it was stated that Mr. Harrison strongly contended that "it is quite impossible for the Collector to exercise any control over the details of repair estimates, and that any rule the tendency of which is to make him responsible for them is inequitable, and must practically



be a dead-letter." BABOO KRISTODAS PAL thought it would conduce greatly to the relief of the Collector if a committee was associated with him in superintending the operation of the Act. The Embankment Act, he submitted, was analogous in principle to the Road Cess Act and the Drainage Act, and under the last two Acts committees were associated with the Collector for the administration of those Acts. There were many questions arising out of the Act in the settlement of which the Collector might derive material assistance if persons interested in embankments were associated with him as a committee to give him information and advice. He did not mean that the power and control of the Government over the operations of the Collector should in any way be diminished; all that he meant was that, if persons interested in embankments, and who were required to pay for their maintenance, were formed into a committee and associated with the Collector in the administration of the law, it would be satisfactory to the people and conducive to the efficient working of the law. What particular powers should be assigned to the committee would be a matter for the consideration of the Select Committee, if the Council accepted the suggestion which he had taken the liberty to make. But he did think that the time had now arrived when those who were called upon to pay for the maintenance of embankments, should have a voice in the expenditure of the money contributed by them. The hon'ble Mover of the Bill in moving at the last meeting of the Council for leave to introduce the Bill said that "the age of give and take had passed away; the time had passed away when the people were ready to accept a paternal Government as an arbitrator to do justice between individuals and the public at large." If Bengal had passed the patriarchal epoch, BABOO KRISTODAS PAL thought that the time had arrived to give those who were interested in the maintenance of embankments a voice in their own affairs. This was now also the policy of the Government, and it would be quite in consonance with that policy to give those who contributed towards the maintenance of embankments a voice in the administration of the law. He found that Mr. Worsley, Collector of Mozufferpore, made some such suggestion in his report on the draft Bill; he thought that the administration of the embankment law should be put under the Road Cess Committee. BABOO KRISTODAS PAL did not go with Mr. Worsley fully in the recommendation he had made, but he thought it was one which was entirely consistent with the suggestion he had now made. He therefore submitted this suggestion for the consideration of the Council.

The HON'BLE AMEER ALI remarked that there were various points in this Bill regarding which he entertained serious difficulty, but as he believed it would be explained away when the measure was considered in Select Committee, he would not occupy the time of the Council unnecessarily. There was one point, however, to which he was bound to call the attention of hon'ble members. Section 75 of the Bill provided that any person who should without due authority cut through, or attempt to cut through, or attempt to destroy any public embankment, or open, or shut, or obstruct any sluice in any such embankment, or in any water-course, should, in case the act did not amount to mischief within the meaning of the Penal Code, be liable to imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding one month, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees.

He could not see the necessity of the words "in case the act shall not amount to mischief within the meaning of the Penal Code." The section was no doubt a transcript of section 54 of the existing Act, but that was no reason for perpetuating a mistake. The definition of the term "mischief" in the Penal Code was sufficiently comprehensive to include all possible offences intended to be made punishable by section 75. He did not therefore perceive the reason for enacting an offence outside the Penal Code, and would suggest that the words to which he had referred might be left out.

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL remarked that the objection which had been raised did not appear to him to be of much practical force, because, if the offence which was defined in this section could possibly be committed by inadvertence, there could be no doubt that it would be met by a very slight fine.

His Honor the PRESIDENT observed he did not doubt that the question which had just been raised would be taken into consideration by the Select Committee. And with reference to the suggestion which had been urged by the Hon'ble Member who first spoke, if he would bring forward any really

practicable scheme under which those who were interested in the maintenance of embankments might have a voice in the administration of the law, His HONOR would be happy to give the matter his earnest consideration. It seemed to him that it might be a matter of practicable difficulty to get together a Board, who were sufficiently interested in the question, and who were qualified to give an opinion in a matter which might affect the public outside of their own estates. But if the thing could be practically done, it was entirely in accordance with his own views to associate with the Collector a Committee of gentlemen who took practical interest in the matter, in the same manner as was done under the Drainage Act.

The motion was then carried and the Bill referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds, the Hon'ble Mr. Allen, the Hon'ble Kristodas Pal, and the Mover, with instructions to report in one month.

#### AMENDMENT OF THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL CONSOLIDATION ACT.

THE HON'BLE MR. REYNOLDS moved that the Bill further to amend "The Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1876," be read in Council. He said that it would be in the recollection of the Council that when he moved for leave to introduce this Bill he stated that the sole object of the Bill was to alter the date of the commencement of the municipal year. The Bill had since been printed and was in the hands of the members, and it was so short that he need not take up much time in explaining its provisions. It simply provided that the year should commence on the 1st of April, and that in respect of such licenses as might have been taken out, or which were required to be taken out during the current year 1882, in the case of yearly licenses twenty-five per cent., and in the case of half-yearly licenses fifty per cent., calculated upon the full amount chargeable upon such licenses respectively, should be paid, and that the licenses which would expire on the 31st December should continue in force till the 31st March following, and those which would expire on the 30th of June should continue till the 30th of September. The 6th section of the Bill merely provided—it was thought safer to introduce the section—that any one who neglected or refused to pay the additional sum payable by him under this Bill should be liable to a fine in the same way as if he had not paid the fee for his license under the Act now in force. The only other matter to which MR. REYNOLDS would call attention was the proviso to section 3. The Bill substituted certain months for certain other months in the Municipal Act. But it substituted those in the same rigid way in which the months were specified in the existing Act, and it appeared convenient that there should be given to the Government, on the application of the Commissioners in meeting, power to alter and substitute other dates for those now in the Bill. A very similar practice had at one time been adopted in the Calcutta University procedure. It was formerly the case that the regulations of the Calcutta University, which had the force of law, prescribed specific dates for the various examinations held by the University, and this would have led to considerable inconvenience if there had not been a saving provision which allowed the Syndicate to alter all dates. It was to obviate the occurrence of any similar inconvenience that he had inserted the proviso to section 3 of this Bill.

THE HON'BLE AMEER ALI said that he had a suggestion to offer with reference to section 6 of this Bill which would probably meet with the approval of the hon'ble member in charge of the measure. This section provided that whoever neglected or refused to pay the additional sum required under the two last preceding sections should be liable to a fine not exceeding three times the amount payable by him exclusive of the amount so payable. He would suggest the insertion of the words "within three days after service upon him of a written requisition in that behalf." The neglect to pay the amount might be accidental, as often happened to be the case, and it would be rather harsh to punish a man with such a heavy penalty for an accidental omission. He hoped the Select Committee, to which the Bill would be referred, would consider this point.

The HON'BLE MR. REYNOLDS observed that the suggestion which had been made by the hon'ble and learned member would be considered in committee.

The motion was then agreed to, and the Bill referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Allen, the Hon'ble Mr. Caithness, and the Mover, with instructions to report in a week.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 11th February next.

## EXTENSION OF THE OUTSTILL SYSTEM FOR THE VEND OF COUNTRY SPIRIT.

The following papers are published for general information:—

No. 1751, dated Simla, the 18th July 1881.

From—S. JACOB, Esq., Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India,  
Department of Finance and Commerce.

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 35, dated 16th June 1881, and enclosure, being a report on the effect of the extension of the outstill system in Bengal. This report is the result of the enquiries which were instituted with reference to certain representations from the Rev. Thomas Evans of Monghyr. A further communication has been received from that gentleman (of which a copy is herewith enclosed), in which he repeats what he said on the previous occasion, that the outstill system has contributed greatly to increased drunkenness among the people.

2. In reply, I am to observe that the question, whether the central distillery or the outstill system is the best calculated to secure all interests, was long under discussion, and that preference is now given to the latter system after full and mature consideration. The Governor-General in Council does not consider it expedient to raise the discussion of this question *de novo*, or in any way to disturb a system so recently adopted. But it appears proper to consider, assuming that the system now adopted is the most suitable, whether or not that system is being carried out with discretion.

3. Mr. Money, in paragraph 68 of his note, dated 25th January 1875, of which a copy was forwarded with your letter No. 439, dated 22nd February 1875, writes thus—

“My own idea of the best form of excise generally, for Bengal, is the sudder distillery system in towns, and the outstill system in the interior; with strict precautions against the tendency of the latter to multiply outstills in the interior, and against the tendency of the former to increase shops in towns.”

The question for consideration is, therefore, whether in giving effect to the outstill system, the strict precautions, to which Mr. Money very rightly drew attention, have been taken.

There is every reason to believe that in certain particulars Mr. Evans' statements are very much exaggerated. Nevertheless, the facts contained in your letter under reply afford good *prima facie* ground for supposing that, at all events in respect to Monghyr, his allegations are not altogether unfounded. In introducing the outstill system in a new district, the most prudent course would seem to be to establish, in the first instance, such a number of outstills as was manifestly required for the wants of the population, and afterwards to increase that number if further experience showed that more licenses were really required. From the statistics contained in the Board's letter, it is evident that an opposite course was adopted, inasmuch as in 1880-81, in Monghyr, licenses were given for 493 outstills, which number was subsequently

reduced in 1881-82 to 439. A similar result is also apparent in several other districts. The natural inference is that in the first instance licenses were granted without due attention to the strict precautions to which Mr. Money alludes, and thus undue facilities were afforded to induce the habit of drinking. And this inference is still further supported by the marginal statement, from which it will be seen that even now, when the number of outstills has been reduced to 439, there is, in the Monghyr district, one such still to every 4,133 persons; the proportion is greater than that in any other of the districts of the Patna and Bhagulpore Divisions. In the other dis-

DISTRICT.	Popu- lation.	Number of outstills.	Population in each of outstill.
<i>Patna Division.</i>			
Patna ... ..	1,559,638	250	6,238
Gya ... ..	1,947,824	282	6,907
Shahabad (Arrah) ... ..	1,723,974	219	7,872
Darbhanga ... ..	2,495,011	193	12,924
Muzaffarpore ... ..	2,128,382	150	14,189
Saran (Chupra) ... ..	2,607,337	222	11,745
Chumpran ... ..	1,440,835	178	8,094
Total ... ..	13,420,981	1,399	9,593
<i>Bhagulpore Division.</i>			
Monghyr ... ..	1,814,528	439	4,133
Bhagulpore ... ..	1,822,484	267	6,823
Purneah ... ..	1,714,795	214	8,013
Maidah ... ..	674,129	127	5,308
Total ... ..	6,025,936	1,047	5,760
Total for Patna and Bhagulpore Divisions, exclusive of South Pergunnahs ... ..	19,446,917	2,446	7,953

tricts the proportion varies from a minimum number of one still to 24,204



people in the Darbhunga district to a maximum number of one still to 5,326 people in the Maldah district.

There is another point upon which the statements made by Mr. Evans call for further enquiry and explanation. In paragraph 4 of your letter it is stated that the outstill liquor is believed to be purer and less adulterated than the spirit sold under the Government distillery system. Mr. Evans, on the other hand, speaks of the "foul adulteration of the stuff now offered for sale," and he says that the liquor sold under the outstill system is more injurious to the constitution than that which was formerly sold under the sudder distillery system.

These are the points upon which the Government of India would wish His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to institute further enquiries, and submit a complete report for their information.

Dated Monghyr, the 25th June 1881.

From—THOMAS EVANS, Missionary,  
To—His Excellency LORD RIPON, Governor-General of India.

FEELING quite sure that your Excellency is deeply interested in the well-being of the people of this land, and having on a former occasion been favoured with a kindly reply to my letter on the question of the evil effects of the outstill system of *abkari* in these provinces, I have ventured once more to call your Excellency's attention to this question, which is so pregnant with the most serious results to millions of people in India.

The Hindus, as a nation, are a sober people, and when I came to India, 26 years ago, I hardly ever saw a drunken man in the bazars, but now I can hardly visit a bazar or a village without being shocked with scenes of debauchery; and if the flood of strong drink continues to extend at its present rate for a few years longer, it is greatly to be feared that India will have sunk as deeply into the mire of drunkenness, as China has fallen into the stupor of the opium plague.

The drinking traffic of India I have closely watched for the last 20 years or more, and while it has continued to increase more or less from year to year, I do not hesitate to say that it has suddenly taken a fearful leap in advance since the introduction of the outstill system in the excise department, than which scheme, I venture to say, there could not be a greater blunder by Government or a sadder misfortune to the subjects.

As it is not necessary for me to describe the working of the old plan and the wholesome check it was upon general drunkenness, I shall confine my remarks to the evils of the new system.

The great curse of the new system is the cheapness of the so-called spirits that are now being distilled, and the introduction of private distilleries all the country over.

1. One evil effect of the present extraordinary cheapness of the drink is the foul adulteration of the stuff now offered for sale. The *daroo* distilled at the old Government distilleries was the pure essence of the *mahooa* fruit, or the rice from which it was made, and though it was intoxicating, yet taken moderately, it was not so injurious to the constitution. Not so, however, with the wretched concoction which is now sold as *daroo*, and which is drugged and corrupted with all manner of cheap and nasty narcotics, simply to make it strong and to make a little of the real stuff go as far as possible. For Government distilled *daroo* the people had to pay eight annas and twelve annas per bottle, while the present stuff is sold at less than one-fourth that price, which fact alone is sufficient to show that the article sold is largely adulterated by those who make it, without which process they could not sell it at such a low rate as six pice or two annas per bottle.

I am not sufficiently *au fait* in the character of the foul ingredients that are so freely used to adulterate the drink; but the after-effects of drinking, which I often see in my own servants, is enough to show that they are most injurious to the constitution, and that they create an insatiable craving for more drink.

2. The other great evil effect of the present system is seen in the alarming increase of drinking and drunkenness since the introduction of the outstill system. Should your Excellency be pleased to order an enquiry into this matter, I feel pretty sure that it will be found that for every one who got drunk before, there are now eight or ten who are given to habitual intoxication. Statistics from the police returns will show an increase of drunkenness and crime; but it should not be forgotten that the police have no power to take up a drunken man outside the boundaries of the municipality; and further, that the great majority of those who drink heavily are not disorderly, and, therefore, not noticeable by the police. They are, as a rule, sufficiently drunk to be stupid and unfit for work, but not violent or obstreperous, and, therefore, unnoticed by the police.

Allow me to give your Excellency a fact or two in this direction. I often preach in the bazars of Monghyr, and until the outstill system began I seldom saw a drunken man in the streets; but now I find that, out of a 100 people who may stand to hear me, about the one-half of them are more or less under the influence of drink.

Domestic servants, who before hardly ever gave their masters trouble through drink, are now absent two or three days a week drinking. Only the other day a respectable Mahomedan gentleman had to call upon me, and he apologized for coming on foot, while he had horses in his stable but no groom and no grass-cutter to attend to them, as they were all away drinking.